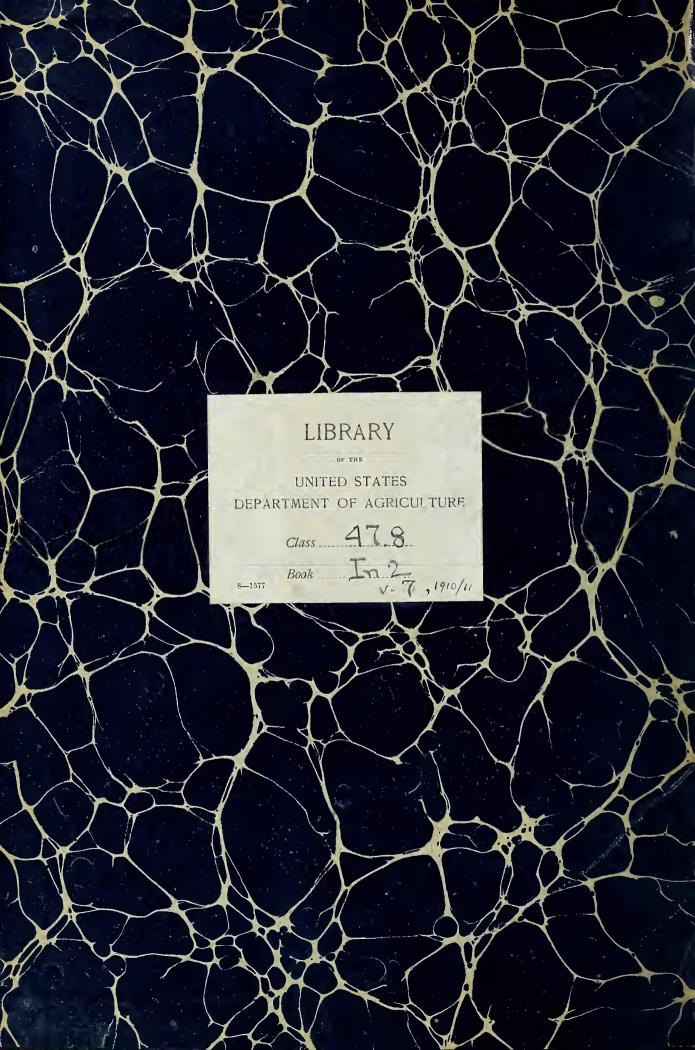
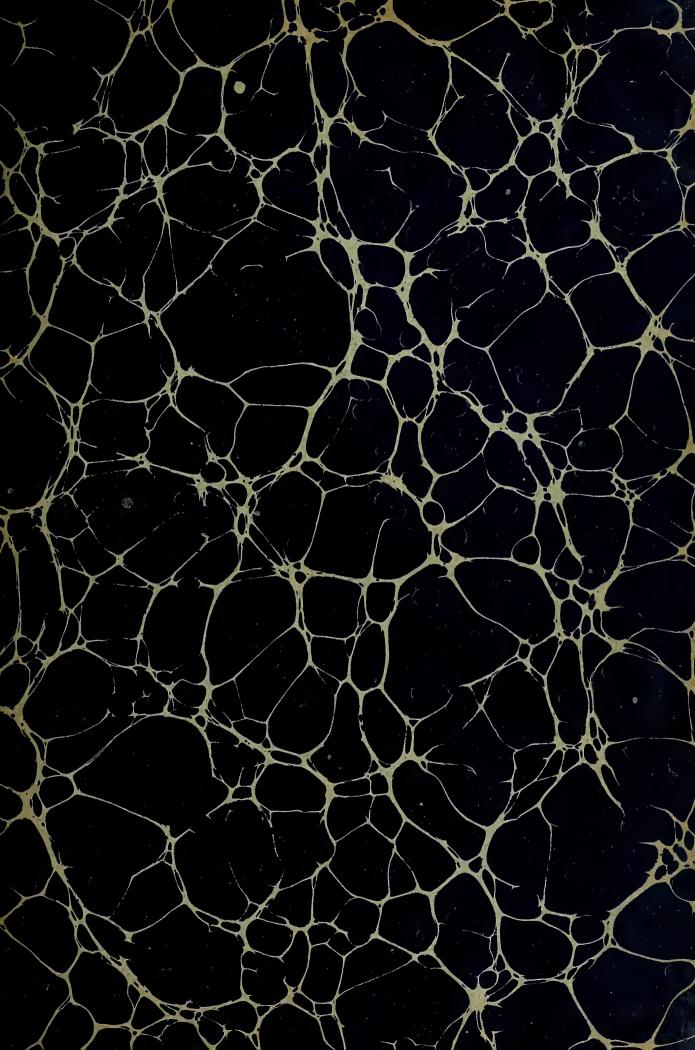
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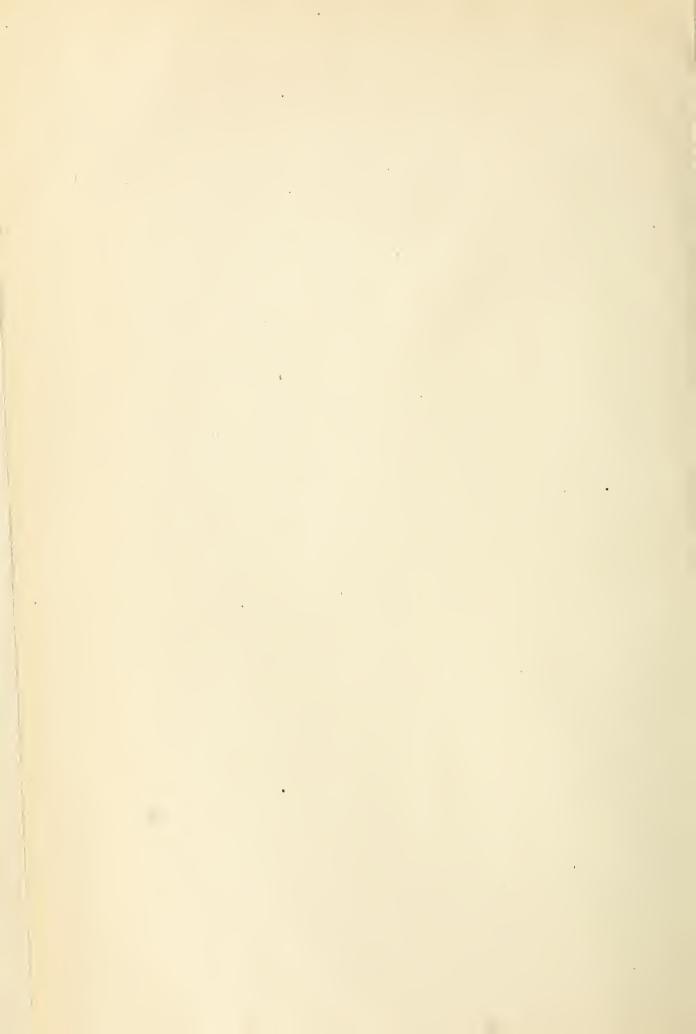




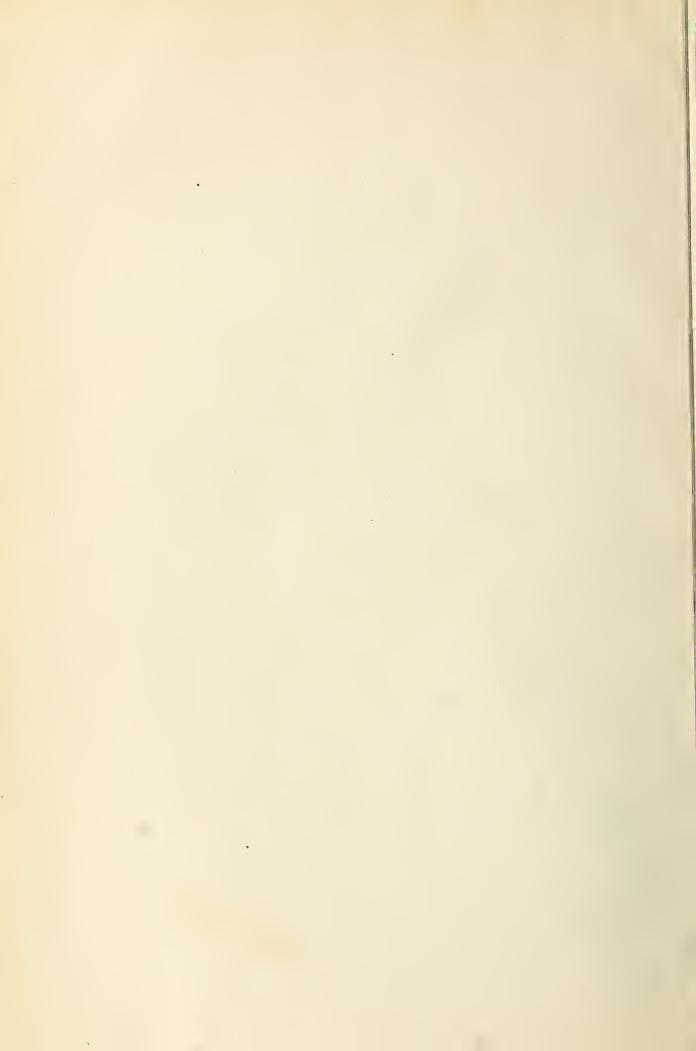




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PPALACHIAN EXPOSITION, (NOXVILLE, SEPT.12-OCT.12

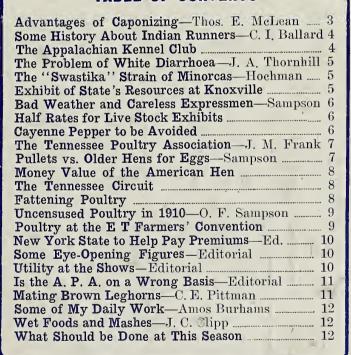
JUNE, 1910

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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY FOR POULTRY, LIVE STOCK AND THE FARM







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Knoxville Terin.



STATE FAIR POULTRY SHOW, NASHVILLE, SEPT. 19-24

S. C. RHODE ISLAND

THE KIND THAT WIN AND LAY WHEN OTHERS FAIL

My record in the show room this season is almost unequaled by any Southern breeder, having won nearly 100 prizes, many specials, diplomas, silver cups, and shape and color specials at the following shows: Macon, Augusta, Atlanta and Gainesville, Ga., Gastonia, Asheville, N. C., Lebanon and Knoxville, Tenn.

If you want S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS that are true shape and deep, rich red to the skin; and "CRYSTAL" WHITE ORPINGTONS that are "WHITE AS SNOW" and that win in the show room and lay in the breeding pens, you should place

your order with me.

Send for my mating list that gives you a full list of my winnings and describes my breeding pens and shows you some of my prize winners from photographs as they are in my yard.

Member of S. C. Rhode Island Red Club, American Rhode Island Red Club, American

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Write for Catalogue

JAMES M. FRANK Cherry St., near Church, Nashville, Tenn.

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Life to Chickens and Turkeys.

Cock of the Walk



"HAWK" Barn Yard Robber



take Macnair's Chicken Powders and feed my Children on them too. Look at me and observe the hawk. Cock a doodle doo.

Died after eating a chick of that old Rooster, which had been fed on Macnair's Chicken Powders. Alas! Alas!

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kills Hawks, cures Cholera, Gapes, Roup, Indi-gestion, Leg Weakness, and keeps them free from Vermin, thereby causing them to produce abun-lance of eggs.

Sample package 25 cents with dealer's name.

W. H. MACNAIR.

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Knoxville's Most Modern and

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AMERICAN PLAN

REDS SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS

Eggs From Winning or Exhibition Birds

Original, imported blood. None finer. Circular sent on request.

MRS. J. S. DUMARESO CATO'S HALL. EASTON, MD.

Eggs now at half price. \$1.00 per setting and \$5.00 per 100. Summer chicks make winter layers. Some choice hens, pullets and cockerels for sale. Write your wants and ask for free circular. 35 prizes at last two State Poultry Shows.

C. FRED WARD, Prop., Box 57, Winter Park, Fla.

Send for HOPE'S Vew Jewelry Catalogue

Profusely illustrated. It's free on request. Shows the very latest ideas in Fine Jewelry. Tennessee Pearl Jewelry, Watches, Gems, Sterling Silver Novelties, Flatware and Hollowware, Libbey Cut Glass, Rookwood Pottery, Pickard China and other fine Gift Wares. WEDDING INVITATIONS, Announcements, Cards, Stationery, richly and correctly engraved in our own plant. Send for samples and prices.

JEWELERS EST. 1868

519 Gay Street HOPE BROS. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Bred for utility, also fancy points. My birds have been winners since 1904 at such shows as Aberdeen and Meridian, Miss.; Nashville and Bristol, Tenn., Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., Charleston, S. C., Houston and Marshall, Texas, Birmingham, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., also in the hands of my customers at many of the Big Southern Shows, such as Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas, Oakland, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Eggs, Prize Mating, \$5.00, Special Mating, \$2.00—half price after May 1st. Some good breeding stock for sale. Write for circular of winnings and matings.

L. K. TERRELL,

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PARRISH STRAIN COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

I am through hatching and will sell eggs and breeders at

HALF PRICE

EGGS STOCK

Write for Catalogue.

T. REID PARRISH

NASHVILLE, TENN. NORTH STA...

DENNIE'S ORPINGTONS **OUALITY BUFF**

Have pleased in the past and must please in the future. As layers and breeders they cannot be excelled.

Eggs \$5.00 for 15. Two nice cockerels for sale. If you want some good Buffs, write me your wants-they are a pleasure.

West Lawn Poultry Yards

JOHN C. DENNIE

51 Gilmore Ave.,

Nashville, Tenn.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SAL

We have perfectly marked, sable and white and tri-color pups, male and female, from two to four months old for sale. They are from our best bitches, by Ben Hur and King Lear. If a Collie pup is what you are after, and a good one, write us and we will endeavor to supply your wants. We have the blood lines, the markings and the stock and are anxious to sell. Every pup is sold under a guarantee and a pedigree furnished free—all subject to registration. As the age, sex and markings govern the price; state what you want. We also make a specialty of spayed bitch pups. If you are curious and want to know what some people think of pups we have sold them, and of our reliability, write to any of the following gentlemen:

Leo B. Smith, Williamsburg, Iowa; Cornelius Young, Hampton, Fla.; Judge W. L. Thompson, Heber, Ark.; James M. Frank, Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. Clayton D. Potter, Jackson, Miss.; Hon. Sam. G. Shields, Walter J. McCoy, Knoxville, Tenn. Can give hundreds of others.

KNOX COLLIE KENNELS,

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

GOOD INCOME FROM That's our record! We are practical poultrymen--not amateurs. We are the originators of the BEAUTIFUL "PEERLESS" BARRED ROCKS

Stock completely sold out. Couldn't meet the demand by several hundred birds, but we can supply your needs in Fresh Fertile Eggs for Hatching at very reasonable prices, quality considered. Any way let us send you our 1910 Mating List-FREE. Address

PEERLESS POULTRY YARDS, Box 25, Washington, Miss.

LECHORNS

Booking orders for eggs from the best in the South.

Eggs \$2.00 and \$3.00 per setting of 15.

ROBT. P. ADAMS, R. F. D. I, Lynchburg, Va.



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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

A. DINWIDDIE, ROUTE 3, NEW MARKET, TENN.

The kind that lay eggs and win prizes. Day old chicks from best prize winners 30c each or \$25.00 per 100; from pens Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 15c to 25c each or \$15.00 to \$22.50 per 100. Pedigreed Scotch Collies.

BERNICE N. ANDERSON,

R. F. D. 4,

Springfield, Tenn.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKENS MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

Quality Birds Bred to Lay

Won this year 15 firsts; 9 seconds; 2 thirds; 2 fourths; 3 fifths; 2 specials; Silver Cup.

Eggs, Chicken, \$1.50 for 13. Duck \$1.50 for 11.

Box 77. EUTAW, ALA. C. RUTHERFORD.

UUALITY BREEDS

(At St. Louis, 1909)

Awarded Highest Honors. Andalusians-1 cock. 2 hen, 2 pullet. Columbians-2 hen, 4 prizes and 6 entries. Over 5000 birds competing-from 22-states, Also won at Tenn. State Fair, including Orpingtons. We have the goods, come to us.

Martin Poultry Farm, R. 5, Nashville, Tenn.

READ THE OPINIONS OF

on the all-absorbing public questions of the day in his great weekly paper

The COMMONER

By special arrangements we will send The Commoner and THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN both one year for only \$1.00.

Industrious Hen

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS

All prize matings. Write for show record and 1910 catalogue. Now is the time to order young stock for the fall shows. Have hundreds of them and guarantee satisfaction.

F. C. DAVIS ROSEBANK POULTRY FARM Rosebank Ave. or R. R. 10, Nashville, Tenn.

Are winning for us again this season as they have done in the past. and 8rd cockerel, in Atlanta, Ga., 19 hens and 22 cockerels in class. Also winning this year at several other shows. Our birds are noted for their beauty of shape and barring. We are making a specialty of exhibition cockerels, eggs \$3.00 per setting of 15; two settings for \$5.00.

DES-RENA POULTRY YARDS.

Greenville, S. C.

Early hatched S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels at \$1.00 each. These birds will please you.

P. W. BARCLIFT. Hartselle, Ala.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS THE RED KIND

Bred for heavy winter layers and prize winners. \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. F. SIMMONS.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK - ECCS

\$1.00 for 15 \$1.75 for 30 balance of season. From good stock. Fishel and other leading strains.

MARION, KY. L. C. CASS

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Imported strain, rich golden buff through-out, up to weight. Mine are winter layers, and win the Blue. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. Stock a matter of correspondence.

MRS. LULA LAWSON Boute 4, Box 2, Oleveland, Tennessee

CHOICE

Either for show or to breed, at honest prices. Eggs from prize matings.

T. J. GOODLETT.

Traveler's Rest. S. C.

ATTRACTIVE OFFERS

ON

High Class Buff P. Rock Eggs

To quick buyers balance of season. If you wish eggs from birds that have been carefully bred for years for both heavy egg yield and fancy feathers as well as large, fine-shaped birds, write us for this special offer; it will interest you. These birds have been leading winners at Louisville, Ky., and other noted shows for years. Write at once to

J. C. CLIPP

Box 700

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C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

NOTHING BUT THE BEST-THEY ARE BRED TO LAY

Eggs from exhibition stock, \$3.00 for 15; \$5.00 for 30; \$8.00 for 50. After June 1st, \$1.50 per setting straight. A limited amount of stock for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. H. BALLARD, R. F. D. No. 5, MEMPHIS, TENN.

Baby Chicks and Ducklings Frogdale Poultry Farm

PLUTO STRAINS

AMERICA'S BEST BLOOD

Health - Strength - Quality - Utility

White Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes, Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds

FRENCH LICK, IND. PLUTO, Indian Runner and Pekin Ducks

ISLAND

Geo. C. Thayer, Prop.

Being among the first to introduce Reds in the South, and with our experience as breeders, are in better position to furnish you Reds worth buying, and Eggs worth setting than others. Will make a specialty of Eggs for hatching this season.

Prize Pens, \$5.00; Special Pens, \$3.00; Select Pens, \$2.00, for setting of 15 eggs. Mating list showing winnings free. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WEST DURHAM POULTRY FARM.

West Durham, N. C.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK AND S. C. BUFF LEGHORN EGGS FOR SALE

My pens are made up of the very best stock obtainable. My prices are right. Write me your wants.

L. A. DICK,

New Market, Tenn.

FORBES POULTRY YARDS, New Decatur, Ala.

Breeders of Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Brown and White Leghorns. Champion prize winners wherever shown. Stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 to \$5 per 15. Won at Alabama State Fair, silver cup for best cockerel, hen and pullet, White Leghorns: specials for best display Mediterranean class and for best cock, cockerel, hen, pullet and pen; 35 ribbons and 11 specials.

EADY'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND

The best in the South. Our birds have proven it at the large shows—such as Gadsden, Mobile and Birmingham, Ala.; Tullahoma, Tenn.; Meridian, Miss.; and Houston, Texas.

We are now selling eggs at half price, from \$1.00 to \$2.50 per setting. We still have some stock for sale at a reasonable price; give us your orders. We are also a breeder of Rough Coated Scotch Collie dogs. Young and matured stock for sale at any season of the year. Address

C. W. EADY,

CUNTERSVILLE, ALA.

SINGLE COMB

Eggs from famous prize winners \$2.00 per 15 the remainder of the Some rare bargains in breeding stock. Write your wants. season. Circular free.

DR. H. T. BOYD,

Sweetwater, Tenn.

SINCLE COMB WHITE LECHORNS IMPORTED INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS EVERY-DAY LAYERS WILBERS' WORLD'S BEST EGGS HALF REGULAR SETTING PRICES, MAY, JUNE, JULY

Are bred to lay and win, and do it. Unexcelled the world over for beauty and great egg production. 239 egg average by eighteen noted winning hens in one year, winning for our patrons and ourselves in twenty-two of America's best shows. Special exhibition malings, \$5 for 15; \$3 for 30. Extra choice Choice matings, \$2 for 15; \$3.50 for 30. Special prices in 100 lots. matings, \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30. Ask for prices for Indian Runner Duck eggs from choicest of high quality birds

Breeders at bargain prices to make room for hundreds of youngsters. Satisfaction sure. Catalogue for stamp. 18 years the White Leghorn men.

WILBER BROS.,

R. 4, Box C,

Cleveland, Tenn.

An Illustrated Monthly for Poultry, Live Stock and the Farm

Vol. 7

Knoxville, Tenn., June, 1910

(Whole No. 73)

No. I

Some of the Advantages of Caponizing

An Experienced Operator Gives Very Interesting Facts on the Subject

By Thos. E. McLean, Knoxville, Tenn.

Written for The Industrious Hen:

O begin, we find that Webster's Dictionary defines the word capon as a male chicken gelded or castrated to improve the meat for table use.

Of course it will be understood that adult or fully developed specimens are seldom used as capons, for two reasons: First, like males of other animals neglected as to castration, the blood vessels and arteries are fully developed and to sever such veins as is necessary in the operation, would in many cases result in death by bleeding. Second, should the operation be successfully performed, there would be butlittle room for additional growth, and the meat would possess a strong or unwholesome taste and flavor. Therefore a specimen weighing not less than two pounds nor mere than three pounds is most desirable and best adapted. The smaller the specimen the less the loss of blood.

Good, healthy cockerels should be selected. No droopy or indisposed birds should be used.

Do not be afraid to caponize your pets, as it will make them even greater pets and give them more advantages and larger lives than if hustled off to market, confined there in sloppy coops, and deprived of feed except perhaps a green dough fed by careless feeders. For after being caponized they become greater eaters and are termed scavengers for poultry yards, eating such remnants as other chickens leaveor do not like.

They are rendered much more agreeable by this operation and when a clean job is done they never crow any more. nor do their combs grow, or appear red or rosy; but on the other hand their combs will apparently dry up and look pale, and the bird will appear sluggish and at no time show any disposition to fight. They enjoy the company of very small chicks. If put in a dark corner until the chicks and a capon "take up" together, he will brood from thirty to fifty chicks, clucking, scratching, and otherwise caring for them with as much constancy as the old mother hen until the chicks are removed. In fact the advantages are in favor of the capon, as he never weans them so long as they will stay with him, while the hen often weans before the little ones are half feathered, and commences to lay another clutch of eggs, leaving them in many cases to actually suffer in cold weather for want of proper hover. The advantages of capons for brooders should be most highly appreciated by persons who are bad brood managers, or who have what is termed "bad luck" with artificial brooders.

But it is more of the commercial value of the capon that we desire to call attention to in this article, and especially at this time when general interest in poultry and poultry products is advancing by leaps and bounds, so to speak, upon every side and in every direction.

Many uniformed persons treat lightly the claim that the poultry and eggs product is out-stripping any other commodity in our commercial doings. But we have only to reflect that producers are in such a rush to get on to the nearest market, and that the dealers and consumers are so persistent with their demands, that the additional profitable results are not obtained that could and would be realized by a more systematic feeding of the general line of poultry and by specializing as to capons, etc. For example from East Tennessee alone from two to four car loads of poultry are shipped and sold in Washington every week in the year, to say nothing of the number of cars in the remainder of the train load that go on to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York—all from East Tennessee—and with all this seldom ever a shipment of even a dozen capons. At this, the spring season, there is not a capon on the Washington markets, and only a very few obtainable anywhere for other Easternmarkets, while in Washington they are quoted at 25 to 35 cents per pound, and in Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, from 30 to 50 cents per pound.

With all these facts before us, and in view of the general clamor about conserving misused opportunities, it is conclusive that the farmer of today is letting slip through his very hands a chance to increase an already established commercial factor, by not caponizing the many cull and unnecessary cockerels at the proper age, which as has been demonstrated, will result in an addition of at least one-third to the weight of the ordinary full grown male, besides producing the most wholesome and profitable fowl flesh or meat in ex-

After the bird—caponized—is fully grown, a leaf of yellow fat forms about and around the carcass which, when roasted, imparts a most delicious flavor.

While the art of caponizing has been in vogue for several hundred years in China, Europe, and other foreign countries, it would seem that the American people have been too busy until within the last few years to devote the necessary time to the development of such enjoyable luxury.

There are two points certain: First, capon is the very best and most palatable fowl meat. Second, nothing is too good for the American people; the only fact that seems perplexing is, why don't they raise it?

Even though a farmer raise only a dozen or two dozen for home use, he would be amply repaid for the trouble and expense. The tools cost from \$2.00 to \$2.50, and can be procured of the Geo. P. Pilling Co., Philadelphia, Pa., who put up first-class goods and are reliable people to deal with. After one or two operations, the work becomes delightful, but even a greater delight awaits the operator when later

on the large, juicy capon roast confronts him on his own table, when it is served to his guests and family.

We urge every farmer and all poultry raisers for that matter, to try this new field of industry, and thus help themselves to another of the good things of life.

As to the work and its proper execution, the people supplying the instruments will furnish free upon application their catalogue and book giving every detail of the work, by carefully observing, which even a boy cannot fail to do it successfully.

Some History About Indian Runners

Description and Character of the Indian Runner.—Unique from a Fancier's Standpoint and a Most Useful Utility Foul

By Clayton I. Ballard, Morristown, Tenn.

· Written for The Industrious Hen:

BOUT the year 1848 a ship's captain from the northern coast of England, who noticed their peculiarities when ashore on the coast of India, decided to bring a few Indian Runners home as a present to some of his friends. It was this fact, together with their quick running gait that gained the name of India or Indian Runners. For more than sixty years the breed and the name were known only locally in the county of Cumberland. In the last six or eight years American fanciers have imported ducks from England. But up to 1907 they were little known here in the South.

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIAN RUNNERS.

Shape and carriage are the first points to look for. A perfect bird should have a well rounded body, somewhat bottle-shaped, narrow, lengthy and very tightly feathered, the legs being placed much farther back than in the Wild Mallard or the common domestic duck. The front of the body is greatly elevated in order to enable the bird to balance itself properly when running, or when on the alert. The shoulders are close and the wings are carried close and nicely tucked up under the flank feathers. Behind the legs the under line of the body swings gradually around to the tail, which is close and neat, and in some excellent specimens a trifle elevated and slightly out of line with the body, but not turned up like the Pekin's. From the legs to the shoulder points the body is of nearly uniform width and thickness; but from the shoulders there is a gradual funnel-like tapering to the thinnest part of the neck. The neck is of good length and very fine. The head is unlike that of any other breed and should be wedge-shaped. The eyes are placed unusally high in the skull, which is somewhat flatter and lower than in the common duck. The bill is deep at its base, fitting well into the head and should be carried out strong, full and level to the tip. The upper mandible projects well over the lower one making the bill appear rather thick towards its extremity. In comparison with ordinary ducks, a good Runner appears longer and thinner, and the impression is heightened by the erect carriage and the fact that the bird when on the alert carries neck and body almost in a line at an angle of 45 to 80 degrees to the horizon—the higher the better. The feet of some of the best Runners are rather smaller than those of the common breeds.

COLOR OF TRUE INDIAN RUNNERS.

Color has been a stumbling block to many fanciers. In the duck the correct color is a warm, sunny fawn, neither a pale, washed-out drab nor a dark, cold, dusty gray or brown; but a rather light brown with a flush of golden sunshine running through it. The colored body feathers are laced or penciled, the ground being of a rather duller and more indistinct shade than the margin of the feathers. Some fanciers appear to be under the impression that the feathers of the duck should be perfectly plain without any trace of lacing, but this is quite a mistake and certainly not desirable. The real ginger fawn has nearly always been associated with the most perfect shape and carriage and to me is more attractive than any other color. The body feathers of the drake are of a light fawn color, minutely penciled or peppered with dark lines and the color is hardly of such a soft, warm shade as the duck. At the front of the breast towards the throat the color frequently deepens a little. The head and lower part of the back are a darker shade, often showing a faint greenish color, and the tail approaches the color of the body. The coloring of the bill varies somewhat with the seasons and the condition of the bird, that of the adult duck being a dull, deep cucumber green when newly moulted and the drake shows a somewhat lighter shade. The legs and feet are usually a deep yellow, but some show splashes of tan or brown. As an exhibition breed the Indian Runner promises to outrival all competition, and in this direction I believe the greatest step is yet to come. There are so many points about it to captivate the fancier and hold his attention. There is room for careful and systematic breeding and ample opportunity for the display of skill in mating and selection. From the day that the eggs are hatched to the time the ducklings are grown, it is a source of pleasure to watch their good qualities unfolding.

UTILITY PROPERTIES OF RUNNERS.

The Indian Runner duck is not only unique from a fancier's point of view, but for the utility man it fills a gap that no other breed ever has. It is the greatest forager and the most prolific laying breed of domestic ducks in the world. The light get-up, running gait and remarkable vitality it possesses gives it a great advantage over the heavier breeds. It is a ceaseless worker, quick, alert and ever on the move. In the moist and showery days of spring they will range far and wide seeking out insects and small animal life. The keenness and action shown by a flock of Indian Runners on the hunt, and the amount of ground they manage to get over is a revelation to those who have kept only the heavier breeds. Farmers often have the most favorable conditions for keeping a flock of ducks. Pastures and stubbles are ideal hunting grounds for Runners and where they have a good range the cost of handling and feeding is almost nothing.

As a table bird, the Runner cannot be classed with any other duck, which can be fed up to great weights. The Indian Runner seldom exceeds five pounds. Many people think that for this reason it is useless to rear Indian Runners for table purposes. Their appearance is somewhat deceptive, as they are much closer feathered than other varieties and are really well fleshed. The quality of the meat can hardly be surpassed. Runners are not adapted for close confinement in small damp runs. If kept well supplied with oyster shells, beef scraps and green stuff, a pen may be kept in a comparatively small grass run with success. They require little water and with an occasional bath will keep in excellent condition.

HOUSING INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

No elaborate houses are required. A roomy house, with a dry floor and plenty of ventilation, but protected from cold, sweeping winds are all that is needed. In warm climates they do better in the open air. They can stand a wide range of climate and temperature if kept under common sense conditions. But where severe winters are experienced and the ground is frozen hard they must have a liberal supply of animal food and green stuff. Here in the South an open shed is all that is required in winter. They do better to roost in the open air during the summer months. After sixteen weeks of age we never give our ducks shelter winter or summer.

The Knoxville Kennel Club

The Knoxville Kennel Club was recently organized with a membership of seventy-five. The meeting, a very enthusiastic one, was held in the rooms of the Commercial Club and was called to order by L. B. Audigier, who made a brief statement of the objects of the organization. The following officers were elected: Ambrose Gaines, president; J. Allen Smith, first vice-president; Oscar Tate, second vice-president; Frank Post, third vice-president; C. J. McClung, treasurer; R. E. Gettys, secretary. The board of directors is composed of the following: J. Allen Smith, Dr. W. J. Shaw, Oscar Tate, Frank Post, C. J. McClung, R. E. Gettys, Walter Rowe, Thos. Eldridge, Dr. C. M. Capps, Howard Van Gilder, J. P. Smith, Charles Jenkins and W. C. Miller.

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For the purpose of conducting the Appalachian Exposition Bench Show, the following committee was appointed: Park Gettys, chairman; W. P. Chandler, W. S. Needlam, Dr. T. E. Black, S. D. Mitchell, Dick Gray, G. L. Burnett, M. C. Monday, Dr. A. S. Keim, T. C. Eldridge, and J. B. Lowe. This show will be held under the rules of the American Kennel Club, and one of the largest and best exhibits ever seen in the South is confidently expected. Many handsome prizes will be offered and announced a little later. Will Farmer was named as superintendent of the bench show, and Drs. Jacobs and Shaw were selected as the veterinarians.

and Drs. Jacobs and Shaw were selected as the veterinarians. The initial meeting of the Club was well attended and the large number of charter members enrolled shows that the dog lovers of this vicinity are thoroughly in earnest. It is a foregone conclusion that the Exposition Bench Show, September 21-24, will be one of the chief attraction of the big show.

The Problem of White Diarrhoea

Who Knows What the Disease Really Is?—Much Discussion but Nothing Definite as to Cause and Cure

By J. A. Thornhill, Hartsells, Ala.

Written for The Industrious Hen:

REALLY wonder what this trouble of white diarrhoea is. REALLY wonder what this trouble of white diarrhoed is.

The person or persons who will rightfully diagnose and prescribe a successful remedy for this disease will be due the highest honors that can be bestowed upon any poultry raiser. It is a disease that works horrors among chicks from three to sixteen days old. It can be checked by the use of astringent remedies; but if something is not used in connection with these to destroy the germs, it will return in several days worse than ever. As a rule poultry poultry people are well informed as to the nature of the disease and some are well informed as to the nature of the disease, and some of the direct causes of its appearance; but of the disease itself, who can say what white diarrhoea is? I have read article after article from the best posted men, not only in poultry journals, but in farm papers and agricultural bulletins, and no two writers travel the same ground nor do letins, and no two writers travel the same ground, nor do they treat the disease in the same manner. It seems to be a conceded fact that chicks from weak parent stock are more susceptible to the ravages of this disease than are those from vigorous ones. Also, that incubation is in reality one of the more direct causes. Some writers treat the food question, in a way, in this connection, but seem to conclude that feeding too soon after incubation is the best argument along this line. The chilling proposition offered by most writers as a cause of the disease is one of importance, and if the truth were known I believe we would find chilling one of the more direct causes. A writer, with the actual experience behind him, in treating this disease, has something worth while to deal with, but when it comes to making guesses at the matter, not so. Why should I, from a theorized standpoint, say that so and so is not right in his or her conclusion?

Dr. W. R. Fisher, in the May issue of Successful Poultry Journal, deals very extensively on this subject of white diarrhoea in chicks. Throughout this article one can feel the flavor of doubt, so far as the actual facts are concerned. Dr. Fisher seems to know that all conclusions are not right. All of which bring back the thought, really what, is white diarrhoea? He and a writer in one of the agricultural bulletins claim that a part of the yolk of the egg can be found in the bowels of all chicks affected. Does that fact lead us to conclude that this is the direct cause of the malady? I have opened many affected specimens and found nothing but a thick fluid. In but few cases was food found. In all cases examined the lining of the organs was badly inflamed. What is the direct cause of this inflammation? Would we say, a parasite, gastric juices, yolk of egg, chilling, incubation, etc? If we can't exactly say what the cause is and offer a suitable remedy, there is one thing we can say and that is that white diarrhoea is the worst disease one has to guard against in his or her chick quarters. I had a hundred chicks gotten out of 114 eggs that were hatched in an ill-regulated, cheap incubator, all of which, on the day the hatch was finished seemed to look vigorous, but on the eccond day the first symptoms appeared and by the forest symptoms appeared and by the forest symptoms appeared and by the forest symptoms appeared. second day the first symptoms appeared, and by the fourteenth day about two-thirds of them had died with white diarrhoea. Out of the same pens from which these eggs were selected I selected others and used the hen method of incubation, and every egg hatched, also, all chicks were raised. I had other lots of eggs that were incubated in an incubator which proved very successful—the one hundred mentioned, that were incubated in the cheap incubator being the only lot that caused any trouble. I set this machine again, obtained a fairly good hatch, but a great many of the eggs that failed to hatch contained fully matured chicks. Those that hatched appeared fairly good. I gave them for drink nothing but an ooze made from the bark of red oak, and to my surprise, none showed signs of the disease. The incubator in question would be around one hundred and three at nine o'clock at would be around one hundred and three at nine o'clock at evening and on the next morning would be around one hundred; again, from ten to nine the next evening (if not carefully watched) would go as high as one hundred and seven with the same ventilation and lamp flame. Is not this proof enough that a cheap machine is not worth while? Also, that over and under heating during incubation is a cause for our subject?

Of course, reader, every time the chick's bowels become watery, or loose, we can't say that white diarrhoea is to blame, from the fact the food will cause this; but when the

white starchy substance and the clogging up behind is noticed, one has ample reasons for alarm. I believe that the use of an astringent, carbolic acid, and a germ destroyer, and the use of sulphate of iron for a tonic for the bowels' secretive muscles are about the best remedies one

The chick season is in our midst and the trials of beginners can't help but be plentiful; hence, a good practical article from one who "knows" this subject, would be highly appreciated by the readers of this paper. I would, I am

The "Swastika" Strain of Minorcas

Written for The Industrious Hen:

First, I will explain why I call my strain of Minorcas the "Swastika" strain. The majority of you probably know the Swastika is an Indian good luck emblem. My experience with the S. C. Black Minorcas demonstrate that they are a hardy strain of large size, prolific layers of large, white eggs, and have therefore proven to me to be a lucky breed. Hence, the origin of the "Swastika" strain.

Now, as to my method of feeding that gives them their size and show room and laying qualities for which they will become famous in the future. It is somewhat late to give advice for raising chicks, I know; but then it is never too late to learn, and what cannot be gained this year, can the

For the first thirty-six hours I give them nothing to eat at all. After this for three days I give them stale bread, soaked in milk and squeezed dry. Some hard boiled eggs, chopped fine, shell and all, are also fed. Fine, sharp sand is kept before them for grit. For the next two weeks, pinhead oatmeal (not rolled oats) is scattered in fine litter to give them exercise, I find this an ideal food to start them on. They like it, and the feed being clean and whole-some is eaten clean, with no waste. This manner of feeding goes a long way to prevent bowel trouble. The chicks thrive on it too. Of course it is more expensive than the thrive on it too. Of course it is more expensive man the prepared chick feed, but the extra growth and less liability of bowel trouble is well worth the little extra cost. After this a good prepared chick feed may be given, a little at a time, about five times a day. The feed in the morning must be given as early as possible and the evening feed as late as possible. Feed all they will eat up clean.

I never buy a brand of chick feed that contains grit, as I don't propose to pay chick feed prices for grit that

as I don't propose to pay chick feed prices for grit that can be bought for less than a cent a pound. Buying chick feed that contains charcoal is also a poor proposition; charcoal mixed with the grain and allowed to stand open loses

all its valuable properties and does no good.

A mash of equal parts bran, middlings and cornmeal, with a little linseed meal and beef scraps, moistened with milk is fine to produce growth. This must not be fed wet. but in a crumbly state. I also give them milk in the drinking vessels. Great care must be used in feeding milk in hot weather as it quickly sours. The drinking vessels must be scalded frequently.—Otto E. Hochman, 2332 Reynolds St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Exhibit of State's Resources at Knoxville

The Appalachian Exposition to be held in Knoxville, September 12th, to October 12th, 1910, offers an excellent opportunity for calling attention to the great natural resources of this State, and steps are being taken to have as complete an exhibit of these resources as possible. The State Geological Survey will co-operate with the Exposition in this undertaking, and Prof. C. H. Gordon, Associate State Geologist will have charge of the work so far as the mineral resources are concerned. The plans, as outlined, contemplate, in addition to the orbibite themselves the presenting of in addition to the exhibits themselves, the preparation of descriptive papers relating to the various mineral products of the State for distribution and illustrated lectures upon special deposits and products by members of the State Geo-logical Survey, the United States Survey and others. It is believed the showing thus made will be of great advantage in the dissemination of information on our natural resources.

Bad Weather and Careless Expressmen

Responsible for Much Loss This Season

By O. F. Sampson, Youngs, N. Y.

Written for The Industrious Hen:

URING my ten years as a poultryman in this section I have never experienced so much cold, wet weather as we have had this season. Young stock are finding it most difficult to grow, and I am afraid a large per cent. will fail to produce good healthy stock next fall unless our weather changes soon. The long-looked-for comet appeared on the night of May 28, and was also visible on the 11th at about 11 p. m. I hope this is the first and last of it, and that we may now have warmer and better weather. Our ground is soaked with water.

Nearly every breeder has experienced poor hatches this year, and low fertility, and my eggs that were shipped show no exception to this condition, though my eggs at home gave about eighty per cent. hatches. From reports I have heard and from breeders and poultry keepers in this section much trouble was experienced in incubation this season for some reason or other. If the same state of affairs exists all over the country I am of the opinion that stock will be very much in demand this fall at good prices, and it will pay every breeder to produce as many good birds as possible. I didn't take possession of my plant here until May 12, and hence have many less chickens than I will require to stock my own yards this year. All the stock I will have for sale will be a very limited number of Minorcas and Buff Rock Cockerels, and these will soon go. Owing to these conditions I have 50 eggs in incubation now that will not hatch until the middle of June, but I have found June-hatched Minorcas are very desirable birds. Pullets hatched June 27, 1908, were my best January layers in 1909 and kept it up all summer, but molted early and made good winter layers the past year for breeders, though I had only a few of them.

Eggs I bought from breeders this season have proven very infertile except thirty Buff Rock eggs I got from a party in Auburn. Twelve of these were broken when they came, and from the remaining eighteen I got fourteen chicks. I have eleven nice, strong ones now. One setting that came from an Ohio breeder proved to be all infertile. Many of my eggs shipped gave almost similar results in infertility, though at home they showed strong fertility. I have had to duplicate several orders this year for hatching, and have never cate several orders this year for hatching, and have never had so many complaints of broken and infertile eggs as this season. Most of my eggs were shipped in "Anderson" and "Erie" carriers for hatching eggs, but often five to eight were broken, and in one case every one of fifteen eggs. So long as such rough usage is given in handling we must expect

very great infertility.

From my experience and advices from others I lay very much of this trouble to the express companies. So long as breeders are compelled to pay the excessive rates asked by these companies for carrying "eggs for hatching," I believe every receiver of such eggs in damaged condition, or the shipper, should receive full damages. Eggs are often seriously damaged for hatching by rough handling that are not broken. Cases of market eggs of thirty dozen are carried from here to New York City for about 1c to 1½c per dozen—about 200 miles. A setting of fifteen eggs shipped from here to Syracuse (about 100 miles) for hatching costs about 65c, when well packed in egg carriers, wrapped in cotton and paper, or with excelsior. These carriers are made of three thicknesses all around of three-ply heavy cormuch of this trouble to the express companies. So long cotton and paper, or with excelsior. These carriers are made of three thicknesses all around, of three-ply heavy corrugated board, and fillers of same goods. Nevertheless many shipments thus put up and every egg wrapped in cotton and paper, or excelsior are badly damaged or utterly smashed, notwithstanding every package has marked in plain words, "eggs for hatching, please use care." Very few damaged cases of eggs shipped to New York markets are complained of, though they are packed thirty dozen to a case in thin wooden cases and only protected by very thin cardboard fillers and separators. Very different conditions for rates and Under these conditions, isn't it about time some one settled for damages? Purchasers of eggs are ready to cry "excessive rates," but when the eggs come in a smashed condition they write the breeder for more eggs at half price, or free, and pay the excessive rates over again. There are no "duplicate" or "free" express rates that I have heard of, and if a claim is entered the agent nearly always discourages it on the ground that the package wasn't thus and so, no matter what package is used. I am willing to make allowance for some carelessness. We are entitled to a fair

deal. Notices of "handle with care," etc., on packages have been deliberately covered with express posters, and this no-tice is otherwise very generally disregarded. In many instances packages are thrown from person to person while in transit and if dropped no attention is paid to it. Such handling is not given thirty-dozen-cases for market not labeled, because they wouldn't begin to last one handling. Yet eggs that are paid 40 times the rate of market eggs are given less extraction less care and much reacher usage. Is it any wonattention, less care, and much rougher usage. Is it any wonder eggs prove infertile and damaged? I am willing to concede there's money in hatching eggs—if you get it out—but one way of not getting it out, is to duplicate orders damaged from such handling at half price or free, and let the cause of the trouble secure full and excessive charges on every order delivered, regardless of condition. Under this ruling or handling they give for the money. I'm willing to duplicate every order of eggs infertile from natural causes, but believe it is time for express companies to deal fairly with

Half Rates for All Exhibition Live Stock

Mr. C. M. Fleischer, Secretary of National Association of Live Stock Breeders, Raisers and Shippers, 99 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill., has taken up the subject with the various Traffic Associations throughout the country, also all railroad companies, of the granting of a flat half fare rate for all exhibitors of live stock at State and Interstate Fairs and Live Stock Shows At the some time the granting of and Live Stock Shows. At the same time the question of attendants for same will be considered and in the case of states south of the Ohio River special stress will be laid upon the subject of hauling one or more attendants free with stock, also the abolishing of extra rate on special size cars, the extra rates on speed horses, etc. This subject is one of vital importance to the entire agricultural and live stock industry of the country at large and means that if the same is established the number of exhibitors will be vastly increased, which will also mean largely increased attendance at all fairs and shows. Mr. Fleischer states that he has the hearty co-operation of all secretaries of fairs and shows and a very large majority of all the secretaries or the numerous live stock associations throughout the country. He is preparing a table of statistics showing the enormous interest involved and will submit these facts and figures to the various traffic associations and railroad officials. Every exhibitor should heartily co-operate with Mr. Fleischer on this subject and write to him at once, as he is entitled to hearty support on this question.

Cayenne Pepper to be Avoided

Written for The Industrious Hen:

Cayenne pepper is a most powerful stimulant. That it will induce egg production, there can be no doubt. That it will lay a sure foundation for liver complaint, is a fact. Some years ago we determined to test the value of Cayenne as an egg producer. We used it for a while daily in the morning mash, then every other day. It was not long before we had a case of vertigo. It was a hen, and she would twist her head back take tumbles and act exactly like a twist her head back, take tumbles, and act exactly like a man under the influence of liquor. Of course it was a rush of blood to the head, and the stimulation caused it. The next case was leg weakness. The body would of a sudden become too heavy for the legs, and down would go the best hens. Then we would notice hens walking lame, stiff in the joints, etc.; hens falling dead from the roost, and fowls with black and blue combs. When we would gather the manure in the morning, there would be yellow, green and even bloody droppings; and eventually these stiff-jointed and out-of-condition fowls would "grow light." Our troubles came so fast that we were on the verge of bankruptcy with that flock. We dissected every fowl that died, and the first sight of the enlarged and cheesy liver told us that our troubles originated in the feed. It was plain that we were both overfeeding and overstimulating, and we changed that bill of fare—we drew a blue pencil mark across the Cayenne pepper ingredient, and that ended our troubles.

The Tennessee Poultry Association

Organization of Davidson County Branch a Starter.—How the Plan is Expected to be Carried Out

By James III. Frank, Nashville, Tenn.

Written for The Industrious Hen:

W HEN time was young, the people of each neighborhood, finding that they were used. hood, finding that they were unable to produce all that they desired to eat and wear, would barter or exchange with one another, and even today in some sections where money, the civilized medium of exchange is not in sufficient abundance, this crude method is still in vogue.

As materials are exchanged, so too are the products of the mind and the results of experience. This is an age of the specialists. So much is to be learned along one line of thought or study that it becomes the work of a life time to experiment on one particular subject and if each man had to learn for himself or through his own experience all that he desires to know, disregarding the experience of others, progress would be slow indeed. It is to get the benefit of others experiences that we read and study. Find benefit of others experiences that we read and study. Each thought becomes our own when we comprehend it and put it into action.

It is for this reason that we should favor associations where people working on the same lines, can congregate and exchange ideas and instruct one another. Thus they can accumulate experiences and each learn what all have discovered. This can best be gained by concerted action and com-

plete organization.

Davidson County has just formed a Poultry Association. It is called the Tennessee Poultry Association, Davidson County Branch, and it has as its object the encouragement of the breeding of standard bred poultry throughout every section of our State, and the educating of the poultry lovers in all kinds of poultry lore. In other words, we want to combine our knowledge and each take it all or as much thereof as he is able to assimilate.

We want each and every county in the State to organize at once similar institutions and then have a State Association organized, this to be regulated by representatives sent from each of the county branches. This State Association to meet annually at the Tennessee State Fair, at Nashville, and

map out the work for the year.

There is a vast good possible from such an organization. The various county branches can have their monthly meetings and work out all local matters and instruct their representatives as to the needs of the State at large. The raisers of poultry represent a large and varied class and by combining their strength, they can procure a recognition that

they can never get otherwise.

We may be able even to educate the express companies how to handle fine eggs and fine poultry that are consigned to their "tender" care. They may learn that it is to their interest to encourage the raising of fine fowls and promote the traffic therein and stop destroying annually hundreds of embryon that might otherwise deadler into create hinds of embryos that might otherwise develop into proud birds that would wear ribbons in the winter shows.

We are much behind in some things in the State of Tennessee. With our blue grass and fine orchards, we should be second to no State in the Union from the point of poultry

production.

It will be the mission of the State Association, aided by the county branches, to put us into the front rank, to show the vast store of wealth that lies within our grasp. It can arrange for institute work where practical demonstrations of various kinds can be given. Incubating, brooding and feeding can be demonstrated by competent parties; and in fact, hundreds of matters treated that will improve our condition as poultry people.

These are merely suggestions and no doubt there are others who are capable of greatly improving upon them. What we want is to get the matter under way and it will work out its own salvation.

Wake up, you sleeping poultrymen and women, in every county, and begin now to organize a county branch so that you will be ready to send your representatives to the first meeting of the Tennessee Poultry Association on the 19th of next September.

Pullets vs. Older Hens for Egg Production

Claimed that the Oft Repeated Advice to Sell off Your Hens is a Mistake.—Hens May even Make Good Winter Layers By O. F. Sampson, Youngs, N. Y.

Written for The Industrious Hen:

VERY now and then we hear some one advise, "Don't use anything but pullets for winter layers; if you want winter eggs, kill your old hens," etc., etc. How about it? I have bred utility poultry for several years and until two years ago I followed much of this advice. Mrs. S. had five or six Brown Leghorns given her by her father. had five or six Brown Leghorns given her by her father. Let's see; yes, it was five or six years before and they were hens then. They were laying in the spring and had laid all winter. Here was a pretty strong argument for hens vs. pullets and we decided to keep them as long as they paid. So we began keeping "tab" on them the first of May, 1908. I have a record of them every day for the twelve months to May 1, 1909. One of the six died early in the winter or late fall, but their egg record for the year was 1186. This is the actual record, not of one or two best layers multiplied the actual record, not of one or two best layers multiplied by the number in the flock; or of the flock for a short time in best season multiplied by rest of the year. As one of the flock died in the fall, if we divide this record by 5½ we will get the actual record per hen for the year and we find it to be 215. Do you know, or have you heard of a pullet or pullets that might, could, would or should average this in their pullet year? If so, I should like to have name and address, and their age when they began and how many they laid per day.

These hens had only ordinary care, feed and housing, but they had at least five months start of any pullet (I am setting three to four eggs per day now from them) and the best pullet that ever laid would have to get going to overcome five months handicap.

Now as to winter eggs, I believe it is entirely possible for hens to lay in winter, because these did and they were from two or three to five or more years old. The hen that lays the year 'round is the hen for the utility poultryman. Winter eggs, like winter milk, cost more to produce than in summer. at least mine costs from twice to three times as much, and the difference in price doesn't cover it. But, as I said before, the hen needs to lay the year around. If she is a pullet we have her keeping for at least five months before we get a cent, and taking the extra work, eggs for hatching. etc., I believe a pullet costs as much the first year as any year afterwards. Besides, her eggs are smaller and not so good for hatching as the older hens.

Let's not put so much stress on the pullet as the ideal Let's not put so much stress on the pullet as the ideal layer. They are good winter layers, but we need more than that for a good utility bird. We must have pullets before we can have hens, if we raise our stock; but for breeders, and even for good egg machines I prefer yearlings, and I believe most utility breeders do. If so, let's not advise those going into the business to sell their hens, especially so long as they pay. I am writing this now because as soon as the as they pay. I am writing this now because as soon as the pullets come many neglect the hens to force the pullets, and the first of the f

Roup may be apparently cured, but it cannot be entirely eradicated from the system. It is apt to break out again, and also be transmitted to the young. Under no circumstances should fowls ever be used in the breeding pen that ever suffered from contagion in any form.

Money Value of the American Hen

Some Comparisons that Foreibly Illustrate the Immensity of the Hen and Her Products

N a recent lecture before the Poultry Institute at the O. A. C., Guelph, Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont., gave some mighty interesting facts and figure as showing the immense importance of the poultry industry in America. We here give such extracts from this lecture as refer more particularly to the United States, taking them from the report of the lecture as published in Canadian Poultry Review.

"In Chicago last year there were seven hundred thousand turkeys taken to that city and sold and consumed to the value of one million dollars. In addition to that the poultry con-sumed in Chicago at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years would take a train seven miles long to carry them. Twentyfive thousand turkeys have been handled in Chicago in a single day. Take another great American city, New York. There are two thousand carloads of dressed poultry used in New York in a year, and that means that there would be one train of 20 cars taken into New York every three days. There are nine thousand carloads of eggs taken into New

York per year.

"Now, we come perhaps to a larger sphere, and let us inquire for a moment what was produced in poultry last year in the United States. I give you this on the authority of the Wall Street Journal of Commerce, a paper which is more interested in the poultry business than it is in any other kind of business, the sole object and excuse for its existence being to collect and distribute accurate information to the hard headed business men and brokers who constitute its clientele. That journal is the authority for the statement that the poul-try products of the United States last year reached the almost unbelievable total of six hundred and twenty-five million dollars; that there were three hundred and twenty-five million of dollars paid for poultry and three hundred million of dollars paid for eggs. That leads us to the conclusion that the egg consumption practically equalled the dressed poultry consumption, or in other words the middleman and the farmer got as much in New York for eggs as for poultry, there being only twenty-five million dollars difference. It is a fact, on the authority of the same journal, that the farm price of eggs from the 1st of December, 1908, to the 1st of December, 1909, was to the farmer from eighteen to twenty-six cents per dozen. These same eggs cost the consumer thirty to sixty cents per dozen, or in other words the man who produced the eggs got a little less than half of that which was paid by the people who ultimately consumed them. The balance went to the railways, the express companies and the middlemen, and I presume in some instances to the garbage can. I do not want to compare the express companies and railways with garbage cans, but there is one thing sure, they will take all you throw into them. Something must be done if these figures are approximately correct in the way of seeing that the man who actually produces the article has a little fairer share of what it costs the consum-

"The same journal states that this year there will be produced in the United States five hundred million dozens of eggs which at twenty cents would be to the farmer three hundred million dollars and to the consumer at the same rate, five hundred and forty million dollars. I think if the farmers of the United States and Canada realized that one

hundred and forty million dollars was cut out of their cloth, there would be one of the biggest hollers that there has ever been in the United States or Canada.

"Let us compare for a moment for the benefit of those men who are so fond of producing 'Shorthorn cattle, and horses,' and for the man who is so fond of driving down the street in a rubber tired buggy with his best girl on Saturday evening behind a nice little chestnut mare that can step some—I do not blame him a bit for that—but just for his benefit and perhaps for the benefit of all of us, let us compare what the American hen does with other farming operations. This six hundred and twenty-five million which we have spoken of is more than all the wheat which was produced in the United States in 1909; all the wheat amounting to six hundred and sixteen million, and the hen beat it by about eighteen million dollars. It is more than the value of all the oats grown on the North American Continent in the same year. It is nearly equal to the farm value of all the barley grown in 1908 in the world, which was six hundred and thirty-three million. It is twice the potato crop of the whole Continent of America in 1908. It exceeds the cotton crop of the United States in 1908. It is nine times the tobacco crop of the United States, and twice that of the world, and when we pay twenty cents for a cigar, we begin to wonder at that. It is nearly half of the total value of all the cattle on the United States farms on the 1st of January, 1909, which was one billion, five hundred and fifty-six million. It is greater than the farm value of all the sheep and swine in the United States on the 1st of January in 1909. It is over one-half of the agricultural exports of the United States in 1909, including the products of the forest, which, as you all know, looms very large in the United States, a large lumber exporting country. It is almost equal to the total agricultural importations of the United States in 1908, including the forest, and we think in the Ottawa Valley, that we send quite a few dollars' worth of lumber to the United States. This six hundred and twenty-five million is more than the products last year of all the farms and ranches in the whole Dominion of Canada, including the live stock and field crops and every other thing which was produced on the farms of Canada last year, according to the Honorable Sidney Fisher, who places it at five hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars, people, fifty millions are the stock and the stock a dollars, nearly fifty millions more than we produced on all the farms of Canada last year.

"I have here an estimate made by Mr. James, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and I may say to you in that respect, he considers that the farm crops of Canada last year did not equal what was produced by the American hen. These figures seem to me to establish clearly and beyond peradventure, that with the one possible exception of corn in the United States, and with no possible exceptions in Canada, the poultry on the farms of this country and in the suburbs of our towns and cities is the most important, not only from a money standpoint, but it is the most important branch of animal husbandry. It is the most important not only from a money standpoint, but it is the most important in point of interest."

The Tennessee Circuit

Poultry breeders over the country will have an opportunity of making a circuit of poultry shows this fall in Tennessee that has never been equaled in the country. The poultry business is advancing more rapidly in this State than most any other state in the Union. Thousands of people are going into the business and purchasing stock and eggs. The going into the business and purchasing stock and eggs. The breeder who wants the business should not fail to send his birds first to the great Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show, the week of September 19-24, then to the Tri-State Fair Show at Memphis the following week, and the third week to the Appalachian Exposition Show at Knoxville, Tenn. These are the South's three greatest shows the coming season. Write John A. Murkin, Secretary, at Nashville; Frank D. Fuller, Secretary, at Memphis; and L. B. Audigier, Secretary, at Knoxville, for information.—Nashville Banner.

Fattening Poultry

Written for The Industrious Hen:

In fattening poultry select birds that have attained their growth, because the young ones will grow but not fatten, no matter how much they are fed. Three weeks before the fowls are to be marketed, confine them in a small, rather dark place, either coop or pen, first seeing they are free from lice and their quarters are clean. To keep their digestion good, supply them liberally with grit and charcoal. To break the monotony, feed them whole corn occassionally and twice a week give them a small feed of raw meat or green bone. At all times they should have plenty of fresh water. should make a gain in three weeks that would much more than pay for the grain they devoured. The amount of labor and expense to fatten poultry is small when compared with the results.

An excellent fattening coop is made of a box with slatted front and bottom and nailed to the side of a building, either indoors or out. In warm weather it is preferable out of doors; in cold weather, inside. The slatted bottom allows the droppings to fall through and the coop is thus kept clean. Feed and water receptacles can be nailed to the ends. The usual way is to use a pen in the henhouse, a box stall, or something of this nature, and keep it well covered with litter,

placing the feed and water in troughs.

Uncensused Poultry in the Year 1910

Poultrymen Not Getting a Square Deal on Account of the Rulings of the Census Bureau

By O. F. Sampson

Written for The Industrious Hen:

UR "Uncle Samuel" is a pretty good fellow on the whole, and I don't desire to kick him. When I don't like the way he does business I'll move to some other country or just put up with his ways. Like every one, however, our "Uncle Sam" can and does make some mistakes. The mistake I believe he made this year is that of making no arrangement for including in our 1910 census all poultry, instead of poultry on farms and plants only that give a poultry, instead of poultry on farms and plants only that give a profit of \$250 or more yearly. I believe this is an oversight of the Bureau of the Census, and a great injustice to the poultry industry. I hope this matter will be fully gone over by the Bureau of the Census and poultrymen before our next census year, so our fourteenth census will include every head of poultry then in the United States.

The census this year gave considerable room and special classes to many crops much smaller in quantity and value

classes to many crops much smaller in quantity and value than the poultry industry, but took very little room and limited statistics for this, our fourth most important crop in value. I am not calling special attention to what I believe is the fault of any official of the government, or of the census bureau, because I believe the poultrymen themselves are as much to blame for this lack of a census in complete form as anyone. In fact, poultry on the farm is very difficult to secure reliable statistics of, because only a very small percent. of farmers keep any records of their flocks. Just why this is truc I am at a loss to understand, when many keep pretty complete records of nearly every other industry on the farm. As an enumerator of the census this year, I had more trouble getting anything like reliable poultry statistics than those of any other farm crop.

Among poultrymen not on farms I had much less difficulty. Under the census act, no one connected with the cenculty. Under the census act, no one connected with the census, except the director, can give any information or make any estimate, etc., from any information received while engaged in getting these statistics. I am therefore barred from using any poultry statistics thus secured; but I can use any information concerning the poultry industry aside from that secured for census purposes—though it would be interesting

to compare these statistics.

My census district consisted of about three-fourths of one up-state village and the remainder was all farming and dairy territory, so I consider it a fair average section for poultry. In this section were eighty-seven persons keeping poultry that by the census act were not covered by the 1910 census. These totaled 667 head of poultry, I think, divided thus: mongrels, or cross-breds, 386; pure-breds about 281 head. About this number of laying hens were kept by these families in 1909. By a careful estimate of owners and myself the birds averaged in eggs for 1909 about ten dozen each for cross-breds, and about twelve dozen each for pure-breds.

Market poultry prices here now will give each hen an average of from 80c to \$1.10 each for mongrel stock, and owners of pure-bred stock give from \$1.50 to \$10.00 each as the average price of their birds. Calling the whole 681 an average of \$2.00 cach we have a total investment of \$1,362 for the district of \$7 families in a placetion district of for this district of 87 families in an election district of about 287 voting people. If we allowed one and one-half voters to each resident family of an average of four persons, we have about 990 people in this district or about 248

families.

Now as to profits from these fowls. If we allow the estimate of about ten dozen for each mongrel, or cross hen, we get a total of 3,860 dozen eggs for 1909, which averaged for the year about 22c per dozen, or a total for these hens of \$849.20 for eggs alone—not counting stock sold, chicks, etc. The pure-breds make a better showing, as they gave a few more eggs each, and many eggs in February, March, April and May were sold for hatching, though just how many I couldn't get accurately. From figures I got it will average not far from \$300 from all flocks for hatching eggs alone, and not over half the product was sold on the average for hatching. This leaves about 3,047 dozen to be sold as market eggs from these birds at 22c per dozen, or a total of \$670.34. We thus these birds at 22c per dozen to be sold as market eggs from these birds at 22c per dozen, or a total of \$670.34. We thus have a total product for eggs alone of \$1,819.54 from these 681 head of fowls in one election district, from an investment of about \$1,300 in stock. I am of the opinion that stock sold and eaten would nearly pay for feed consumed. We have 48 election districts in our county (Delaware, New York) which on this average would give about following results: Total invested in fowls not censused in 1910, \$66,-376. Total egg product, \$87,312. And about \$50,000 of this would come from pure brcd eggs. If one county can produce about \$100,000 of egg product from these fowls in one year I think Uncle Sam and our poultry breeders should see to it they are included in our census in 1920.

Another thing: our present census act makes it impossible to keep any accurate separation of fowls, value, product, etc., of pure-bred stock from mongrels. This separation is made any distinct in the control of the c tion is made very distinct in regard to cattle, etc. Why not in poultry? Our census is for general information and it is to the credit of every breeder, and to our "Uncle Sam" that this be included in total in 1920.

Poultry at E. T. Farmers' Convention

During the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention there were some able addresses made at the poultry section. How to dispose of farm poultry was discussed by Mr. W. J. Fraser. The point was made that the poultryman and general farmer did not receive full value for his cull stock, on account of the sharp competition of the huckster. A plea was made that farmers and poultrymen organize into a co-operative union in order to dispose of their surplus stock and to be able to compete with the huckster. "Why can't some system the huckster." like the Aurora system for the selling of eggs be organized

for the marketing of live and dead poultry?

Poultry raising from an educational standpoint was discussed by Professor V. S. Bright. It was shown very clearly that the hen could be utilized as an educational factor in a common school curriculum. Principles of breeding, feeding, supply and demand, care of live stock, creation of a love for nature, and a vital interest in farm operations could be taught by an alert teacher with a few hens. A man must not only be educated but a practical scientific worker if he would succeed at farming. If these things are so vital to the farm boy then why can't we have a chair of chicken husbandry in our State University to instruct young men who go there that they may go out to the country high schools and teach farm boys. Poultry raising had its educational value as well as bread and butter value. A man must be a scientific worker if he expects to make anything worth the making from chicken flesh and blood.

A most excellent address was made by Mr. J. A. Din-widdie, on fences, lands and crops. The point was made that here in East Tennessee we have a veritable gold mine in the way of soil for poultry raising, and plenty of good southern exposures on the hillsides covered with fine gravel. Fences are always included in the initial cost of a poultry plant and need only renairing which can be done at small cost. Double yarding was advocated, the form of yards to be square, and all cross yard fences portable. Alfalfa, rye, oats and wheat were good crops to grow for winter pasture, with alfalfa standing first as to value. But above all, the speaker stated that good common sense was more valuable in the poultry yard than any other part of the

equipment.

Hon. T. E. Quisenberry spoke on "The relation of the breeder to better farm poultry." He explained how in Missouri an organization had been formed for the purpose of improving farm poultry generally. Any farmer living in Missouri could send one dollar (\$1.00) to the secretary of this state organization and get through him, direct from 'a reputable breeder, a setting of thoroughbred eggs. He stated that more than 20,000 eggs had already been distributed this year. The results can be seen from the distribution of good eggs over the State of Missouri. The scrub hen will soon disappear from Missouri if this course is followed

Liver troubles are caused by a lack of sharp grit, or by feeding too rich or stimulating food. Care must be taken in that particular. In the early stages of the disease the birds show droopiness, have a poor appetite, and seem stiff in their joints. One or two good family liver pills will very often correct the trouble.



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Poultryman, Live Stock Breeder and Small Farmer

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Editorial Paragraphs

New York State to Help Pay Premiums

THE New York legislature has a bill before it authorizing that State to reimburse poultry shows to the amount of fifty per cent of the premium money paid to exhibitors. The amount allowed any one association is \$300. It is stated that the bill is receiving a very cordial support.

No More Standards till November

HAVING been informed by Secretary S. T. Campbell, of the American Poultry Association, that all Standards have been sold, we will not be in position to furnish any more of these books until the new edition is ready for delivery. The new book is promised by about November 1 of this year. Reserve your order and we will take pleasure in filling it at the earliest possible date.

* * * * Utility at the Shows

THE idea is being advanced that it would be to the financial benefit of all poultry shows if they would pay more attention to utility poultry, thus making the shows more attractive to farmers and consumers of market poultry and eggs. With a standard for judging the egg breeds and table breeds solely on their merits in these particulars, the idea might be worth considering. It would be sure to attract a class of patrons to the shows that has not heretofore taken a very active part, thus increasing the revenue, and would not in the least detract from the present good features, which of course must not be curtailed but increased.

Tennessee Poultry Association

AT THE East Tennessee Farmers' Convention a committee was appointed to confer with the East Tennessee Poultry Association relative to organizing a State Association along the lines of the recently organized Davidson County Branch. The gentlemen composing the committee are L. B. Audigier, J. H. Henderson, Knoxville; and J. A. Dinwiddie, of New Market. The plan is to organize branches in all certions of the State preparatory to helding a general consections of the State, preparatory to holding a general convention to which each branch will send delegates for the purpose of organizing the State Association proper. But the East Tennessee Poultry Association, composed of several counties, will of course have to take the matter up as to further action on the part of East Tennessee poultrymen. * * * *

How it Works in Cincinnati

The egg merchants of Cincinnati have been in sore straits during the past month. Nearly all these merchants are members of the Produce Board; but being exceedingly kind and desiring always to have plenty of eggs for their customers, some of them have been doing a little private advertising on the side, and in order to induce shippers to keep them supplied, they have been quoting a price of one-half cent over the quotations of the Board. This is not considered as being exactly ethical by the latter; but when the zealous merchant was approached, his reply was: "If we don't offer that way, we get no eggs." So you see the distorted ethics of the Produce Board result most pleasingly to the shipper. but it cannot be said that the poor consumer (he whom we have with us always) will be able to replenish his table more abundantly because things ethical are at a discount among the merchants of our Northern neighbor.

Some Eye-opening Figures

For the period from October 1 to Dec. 31, 1909, there were shipped from Knoxville and Morristown, over the Southern Railway, 246,498 dozen eggs, and 538,983 pounds of live and dressed poultry. This means about forty car loads, and averaging the eggs at 20 cents per dozen and the centre of the ce poultry at 20 cents per pound, the total value of these shipments would amount to \$157,098.00. Considering that this represents the value of the poultry products shipped from only two points and that over one line of railway only, for a short period of just three months, it would certainly be interesting to know what the figures would be for the entire State for a year over all transportation lines. It is enough

to say that the amount would be nothing short of astounding. Then on top of this add the local home consumption, and the most superficial observer can begin to realize to what immense proportions the poultry industry in this State has

The East Tennessee Farmers' Convention

SOMEWHAT of a new experiment was tried at the last session of the East Tennessee Farmers' Convention, which was held in Knoxville, May 17, 18, and 19. A special session was arranged for the different branches of farming where a man might hear discussed the subject he was most interested in. One of these sectional meetings was composed of poultrymen from different parts of the State. Everybody will agree, who attended the poultry section that it was not quite the success that we had hoped it would be; however, there were some very able addresses made. The only cause for regret that we have is that we should have had at least four times as many poultrymen in the meeting as we did. Poultry products are worth almost as much to the State of Tennessec as any other one crop. Since this is the case, and in order to create more interest in poultry farming we would suggest that places be given poultry speakers on the general program. The object of such meetings is not to improve the fancier's stock, but to inspire an ambition for better farm poultry. The farm poultry make the larger half of the poultry business, then if we would swell the income from poultry we must improve the general farmer's stock. Almost every farmer keeps some poultry as well as lambs, pigs, cattle, and horses, so if he sits down to listen to live stock lectures he is not going to get up and leave to listen to chicken talks. If the poultry business continues to grow we must get the general farmer more interested, and about the only way to get him interested is to begin to talk the business around him, over him, into him, all the time, and then we can get a professor of chicken husbandry at our State University without any trouble. Then there will not be a famine of poultry statistics, literature and co-operation.

Is the A. P. A. on a Wrong Basis?

WRITING in the Reliable Poultry Journal, D. Lincoln Orr, says: "I am beginning to think the A. P. A. is on the wrong basis. It is getting too top-heavy. Pretty soon it will be like some of the Tammany gangs, a high boss, five overseers, a timekeeper, and a gang of three or four workmen. What looks like good policy to me would be to have each branch hold a good state meeting and send one delegate for every hundred members or fraction thereof, at the branch's own expense; the general officers to hold a meeting during the summer after all the branches have had their meetings; the state organizations to receive all moneys from membership fees, and pay only to the association a per capita tax sufficient to defray expenses; the only officers the association would have would be a president, one vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three trustees, one elected every year; the annual election to be held by open ballot, at the association's annual meeting, each delegate to have one vote for every twenty-five members in his branch. He could be instructed, or not, whom he shall vote for or how to vote on other matters that may come up. I am sure a good workable plan can be fixed up. It is getting in a bad

There is no doubt but that there is plenty of room for great improvement in the workings of the A. P. A. Just what is best to be done is a difficult question to solve, but judging from the many suggested improvements that are constantly being made by those who have given the subject much thought, and who have the best interests of the A. P. A. at heart, it has become very apparent that some radical changes are necessary in order that the organization shall continue to retain the confidence and loyal support of its constituency. In Mr. Orr's suggestion there is a definite plan outlined. and while we do not undertake to say that it is the best, or that it could not be improved upon, it occurs to us that the ideas expressed have some good features well worthy the earnest consideration of those who have paid their good money in order to receive some substantial benefits by reason of their having become members of the A. P. A.

More life must be injected into the branch organizations by offering them greater inducements, allowing them more authority and an opportunity to offer something substantial to the home territory covered by the respective branches. We are a believer in local self-government as far as is practicable in all things, and can see no good reason why

the A. P. A. should be an exception.

We would welcome the opinions of others on this subject. Nothing can be lost by a full and fair discussion of the matter in all of its phases. The only object in view is to have, if possible, a better and larger A. P. A.

Mating Brown Leghorns

Written for The Industrious Hen:

r DO not claim to know all there is about mating Brown Leghorns, but I feel as if I can help out some breeders that are starting out breeding them. I am somewhat like the fellow that was making a speech on live stock before an audience composed mostly of farmers, when in the midst of his speech an old farmer arose and said, "Well you think you are pretty smart and that will look all right on paper, but I will bet you can't go into a pen of young calves and pick out the ones that will make the best milkers." The young pick out the ones that will make the best milkers. fellow replied at once that it was a very easy job to do that: that it was the heifer calves. So I think I can pick out the best layers.

In mating Brown Leghorns I will start out with the pullet line, as most breeders are called on for about six hens to one cock, and of course should be more interested in raising good hens than good cocks. You can get a good description of the female in the Standard of Perfection, but it is mum on what kind of a cock or cockerel to mate to this pullet; also the same when it comes to what kind

of a pullet to mate to the ideal cock.

In selecting the male to mate to the light colored or pullet-bred hens, select a cock that has great vigor, good size, rather long back, yellow legs, red eyes; toes well spread, tail full and well spread and carried well back at about an angle of 45 degrees; comb well serrated, free of thumb marks or wrinkles, with five points to the comb, and a little thin at the base, so that the combs of the hens will fall over to one side; breast straight and carried well forward. Be sure and see that he has no disqualification.

The color is where we are all at sea as far as a ouide is concerned, and we will have to use our own judgment about it. I think the orange hackle and saddle is the ideal color for the male, and the stripe in the saddle and hackle should extend nearly to the end of the feather, and the black and orange should not intermix. Where the black extends to the end of the feathers it will have the appearance of a cape around the neck and should be cut severely in the show-room.

The hens should be large, vigorous, and free of disqualifications. They should have five serrations on the comb and it should fold over to one side and not stand up straight or fold on both sides. Breast bones should be straight; eyes, red; legs and toes, yellow; tail, long full, and well spread and carried a little lower than the male, or at about 40 degrees.

The ideal cock is described in the Standard of Perfection,

so I will only say a few words in regard to the cock. Select one with vigor, shape and type true to the breed and see that he has no disqualifications. In comparing the cockerelbred cock with the pullet-bred cock you will see that where the pullet-bred cock has orange the cockerel-bred cock should have a bright cherry red. Also in the comb, the cockerelbred cock should have a smaller comb and it should be thicker at the base so as to stand straight up, having five deep serrations and well rounded at the blade or rear, free of side sprigs and no serrations at the back of the comb. other sections should be about the same as the description of the pullet-bred cock.

In selecting the hens to go with the cockerel-bred cock use the ones that are darker in color and that have good, straight breast bones, yellow legs and toes, five point combs, and it is better if they stand up straight, as you get better combs in the cockerels and the hens are not fit to show Select hens that have white ear lobes, medium anyway. size combs and wattles, and that carry their tails well spread and rather low. Select large hens, as you get better and larger cocks from large hens than from small ones. medium size cock is best but get vigor and shape in the cock and size in the hens. In conclusion I will say do not use any birds that have any disqualifications and none that have ever been sick. Get the book on Leghorns to see how to mate them and get the Standard of Perfection to see which ones to take to the show and you need not fear competition in the show room. If you do not get these books you will be groping in the dark and if you should happen to win in the show it will be an accident and very likely you would not do so again.

Have some aim in view when you mate up your birds

in the spring, and when you note results you will know how

to remedy the matter next time.

In mating I will say in a general way to mate light colored cocks to light colored hens and dark colored hens to dark colored cocks, as you will never get satisfactory results to mate light and dark colored ones.—C. E. PITTMAN, Commerce, Ga.

Some of My Daily Work

Written for The Industrious Hen:

I have never seen the season that did not bring on its quota of new troubles in the rearing of chicks and in the care and breeding of the old stock. Did you ever have trouble with the baby chicks when they seemed plugged up with a sort of roupy mucous in the mouth? They could not breathe and stood about all dumpy and about ready for the death blow? Well, this spring I have lost a few birds in just this manner. I cannot as yet find the cause for it. Perhaps we have lost six chicks out of seven or eight broods. As soon as they were found they were isolated from the others in the hospital. I have never been able to get along without a sort of hospital to care for injured old birds or a case of cold or other common, yet simple, chicken ailment.

After getting the chick into quarantine then we cleaned the throat with a bit of coal oil swabbed down the throat on a small feather. After being cleaned then we dropped a few grains of powdered sulphur down the bird's gullet endeavoring to get it scattered on the lining of the throat. If the chick did not show up better in a day or two it was killed. All broods were watered with a few drops of listerine in their fountains, which is one good remedy. is also good for white diarrhea. I do not say that it will kill it out of a flock, but it will save a few of the chicks.

All our brooders and brood coops were used this spring on new ground. We have used a great amount of lime both in the drinking water and on the floors of the brood rooms. The incubators have done their work well and that they might keep it up we have washed them out thoroughly every hatch with zenoleum and then dried them out before starting up again. I am sure that absolute cleanliness is one of the great preventives of white diarrhea. To get the baby chicks on the ground as soon as possible is another preventive. One of our male birds began losing feathers from his

upper breast and we watched the hens in his yard but could not catch the thief. She was too sharp for us. When one is about, the hens are scarcely ever up to their vicious tricks. Let your back be turned and they are right at them if so disposed. We kept a weather eye open for the offender in this particular pen and yet could not trace her. The treatment of aloes which we gave the feathers about the plucked spot and which we had never known to fail, failed miserably this time. But one of the hens began to have a hearty physic from no apparent reason. She moped about and was put in quarantine. Then it was discovered that she had nothing in her crop but a pile of feathers from the breast of the cock. We took them out, but it was too late. She died from the diet of feathers. This hen had green bone every day with the other members of the flock. She had green every day with the other members of the flock. She had good, wholesome feed at morning and night in addition to the bone. The devil was in her seemingly, to put it in a way easy to explain the situation, but she would not desist. We have used aloes to stop the hens from trying to eat the male's comb off, to make them stop feather pulling and otherwise, but it did not stop this one female from feather pulling. There seems to be no one thing that will cure all

Another case of trouble: One of our most trusted set-ting hens began to "rattle in the throat." She developed this after being put on the nest with her eggs. We took the powdered sulphur to her coop three times and gave a liberal pinch of it to her throat and the trouble disappeared.

These are a few of the little things that have to be watched to make the chicken game pay. Every one of the poultrymen and women we have ever known have had to pay the same small attention to the details to keep things running smoothly. It is the price of success.—Amos Burhans, Waterville, Minn.

Leg weakness in ducks is usually caused by dampness If the duck is compelled to sleep in a damp house, she is likely to be attacked with rheumatism or cramps, for which there is no sure remedy. Overfeeding will also do it. Sometimes ducks break down by persistent attention of heavy drakes.

Wet Foods and Mashes Have Their Uses

Written for The Industrious Hen:

Wet foods and mashes claim but little attention of late on our farm for the reason that dry foods have proven of so much better value. However, we do not discard the feeding of mashes altogether because I find an occasional feed of mash is highly relished by the chicks. But our main feeding consists of dry, well balanced grains. The hopper method of feeding chicks of all ages has become so satisfactory we seldom ever feed any other way except the young growing chicks. I am thoroughly convinced an occasional feed of well prepared mash is good, but if it is fed to an excess it will result in more or less harm, hence, we never feed it except occasionally for a change.

I must confess that possibly some have contracted somewhat of an exaggerated idea of the value of the automatic hopper feeding. The writer has given through the press his experience in feeding fowls with the automatic feeders; but I am quite sure, (judging from the tone of many letters we have received recently asking various questions upon the subject), some have conceived quite an exaggerated idea of the value of feeding with automatic feeders. I will say briefly that the secret of feeding with the use of automatic feeders is that you establish a sure method for liberal exercise which is very valuable for confined fowls. Of course they save feed and are valuable in many ways, but I like to feed chicks otherwise, and give an occasional feed of mash. Last season I don't think we fed a single feed of wet food to our chicks, and while they did quite well on an exclusive dry grain ration, yet I am confident I can detect a marked improvement in the growth and development of our chicks this season over our chicks last year with an exclusive dry grain ration. I am quite confident, after chicks are two weeks of age you can feed a mash at least once a week with best results. I am not an advocate of the old sloppy cornmeal mash, fed to the exclusion of everything else, but an occasional feed of cornmeal, wheat, bran, table scraps, meat scraps, seasoned with pepper; a mash of this kind fed once a week to chicks will develop and mature them faster than otherwise, I am quite sure. There are many feeds chicks will do well on. Yet you must use good judgment in feeding various articles. A well balanced grain ration is the best ration known for chicks—I say in the main, grain is without a peer-but I know from experience that a mash food intelligently prepared and fed once a weck will prove of great value in the growth of young And for laying hens it has a place. The general principles and results are the same.

I am quite certain many have an exaggerated idea about the hopper method of feeding, especially with those that are inclined to be troubled with a touch of laziness. The hopper feeders are all good and should be on every form and it with the consistency and it was all food and should be on every some and it was all food. farm, and if you will try an occasional mash, you will find it profitable.—J. C. CLIPP, Saltillo, Ind.

What Should be Done at this Season

Written for The Industrious Hen:

As the breeding season comes to a close, breeders as well as amateur poultrymen will begin to turn all the chickens into one lot or out on the range. This course will be all into one lot or out on the range. This course will be all right if some precaution is taken. All cock birds should be kept up or given a fresh range to themselves. Plenty of shade and good water should at all times be convenient during the hot months. This range will do the birds more good than almost anything else towards making them strong and healthy. The feed bill will be almost eliminated, but don't forget to feed at least once a day in order to keep your birds at home and to keep them gentle. But what can the city lot man do? Well he can remove the cock birds and wire off a corner, sow rape and in twenty days he will have plenty of fresh greens for his hens.

Charcoal is necessary for fowls in order to keep their digestion in good condition, and it should always be kept where they can get at it. Charcoal, unless the sickness is severe, will cure almost all the ailments to which chickens are subject. On the farm, where clearings are being made, the green wood will furnish lots of charcoal. It should be crushed and fed to the fowls. In buying charcoal, get the coarse ground kind. Where powdered charcoal is used, it should be mixed with the mash. Sometimes chickens overeat and the charcoal prevents trouble from this cause.

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Augusta, Ga., Show

Augusta, Ga., Show

The next annual meeting of the Augusta, Ga., Poultry Association will be held November 7-12, inclusive, in connection with the Georgia-Carolina Fair. This is one of the strongest associations in the South, and it would perhaps not be a misstatement to say that it has accomplished more for the poultry industry of Georgia than all other agencies put together. Dr. N. C. Cleckley, well known as one of the truest and most enthusiastic fanciers in the country, is president of the association; R. S. Guess, vice-president W. Cameron, secretary; J. Miller Walker, treasurer. Then there is the board of directors composed of such well known men as A. Bindewald, W. T. Banks, J. J. Cohen, Jr., H. S. Dunbar, W. A. Herman, M. C. Jones, J. W. Levy, W. R. Munday, W. C. Miller, F. E. Newhall, A. R. Waltop, G. R. Tommins and C. E. Whitney. With such men as officers and directors, it is not at all surprising that the Augusta Association has made such rapid strides.

At the show this year will come exhibits from as far west as California, and there will even be birds displayed that belong to breeders in both Canada and England. Exhibitors appreciate the Augusta show and they never fail to patronize it liberally. The finances of the association are in good shape and the winners are always paid before the show closes. In this regard the Augusta show has made what is claimed to be the best record in the United States. At the 1907 exhibition the organization began the payment of its premium offers before the show had closed—semething entirely new in the history of poultry shows. The following year that record was kept up, and last year, the eleventh annual exhibit, a record was established which no other poultry organization has been able to equal—that of having had its 'premium offers before the show and they of the show, and delivering checks to the local exhibitors by six o'clock of that day. 'Tarticularly remarkable is this in consideration of the facts that the judging was completed and the ribbons assigned at 1

and the ribbons assigned at 11 o'clock on that day
Under any ordingary situation this condition of affairs, this handling of a show, would attract the same widespread attention that the 1909 Augusta show did, but it is even more impressive when the fact is considered that all the time the organization was growing in scope, and that the 1909 show represented more territory than any exhibition of the kind ever held in the state of Georgia. There were not only more individual exhibits, but the distances from which they came to Augusta were, in several instances, surprising even to members of the origanization itself.



The Ohio and West Virginia Poultry Association, organized Feb. 10, 1910, will hold their first annual show at Williamstown, W. Va., December 12-17. I. P. Eddy, president; F. G. Bean, Collegeville, Pa., judge; W. P. Miller, Williamstown, Paracerytage. town, Pa., secretary.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,

Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago. Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y., Kansas City, Mo., Oakland, Cal., and London, England.

7000 Dealers in United States and Canada Sell Onr Goods. Ask at your store.

HOW TO MAKE BIG MONEY IN

If you want to make big money in EGGS without the bother of raising chickens, write at once for our circular entitled "Four Million Eggs a Day." One Hundred Dollars invested here will make a lot more net profit the first year than one hundred dollars invested in a chicken farm. We have the best egg proposition in New York. THE 16-HOUR EGG CO., 46 E. 41st St., New York.

Choice Poultry Yards

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rose and S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Silver Spangled Hamburgs win wherever exhibited.

Were awarded six 1st prizes, seven 2nds, five 3rds and one 4th prize at Knoxville, Tenn., 1910, Show, and were awarded The Industrious Hen \$25 Silver Loving Cup for the highest scoring pen in the show, all classes competing; also the Association's \$20 Silver Cup for the highest scoring pen of White Leghorns, and many other specials and club ribbons. Our birds won in every class at Asheville, N. C., 1908 and 1909, Shows. Our breeding yards are composed of PRIZE WINNERS only. Some stock for sale. Eggs, either kind, \$1.50 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Bank of Waynesville.

J. P. SWIFT & SON,

WAYNESVILLE, N. C.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

STRONG-VIGOROUS-HEALTHY-FARM RAISED

Some very choice stock for sale. Eggs for hatching. Very heavy layers.

WOODMERE FARM FOUNT H. RION BRENTWOOD, TENN

Tri-State Poultry Judges Selected

Tri-State Poultry Judges Selected
Judges, Theo. Hewes, Indianapolis, Ind,
A. F. Kummer, Butler, Pa., F J. Marshall,
College Park, Ga., have been selected by
the Tri-State Poultry Association to judge
at the big poultry show to be held at the
Creat Tri-State Fair, Memphis, Tenn., Sept.
27th, to Oct. 4th. These judges all have
a national reputation, and the management
should be congratulated on their selection.
Exhibitors can depend that they will get a
square deal if they show at Memphis. C. I.
Baker, Secretary, 292 Madison Ave., Memphis,
Tenn., will give you any information regarding

The Jefferson County, Ark., Poultry Association will hold their next show at Pine Bluff. December 13-17, 1910. H. B. Savage and Loring Brown have been selected as judges. In addition to the regular list of premiums, cash specials aggregating \$700.00 will be offered, and they promise the biggest show in the Southwest. E. N. Phillips, Secreary, Pine Bluff, Ark.

The fifth annual show of the Philadelphia Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association Inc., will be held at the 2nd Regiment Armory, Broad and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, the weck of December 13th-17th, 1910. C. C. Kempton, Secretary. We are planning to make this year's show bigger than ever, and we have procured a building second to none in the country for show purposes. We have been compelled to move our dates ahead this year into December, on account of no building being available in January, but this may be a boom to Philadelphia, as there has always been complaint on account of the lateness of the show interfering with the breeding season. breeding season.

IT POSSIBLE to get strong chicks from weak eggs? Certainly not. Select all eggs for hatching by the Magic Egg Tester. Buy of your dealer in poultry supplies, or direct from us. Fully guaranteed. By mail \$2.00.

Magic Egg Tester Works, Dept. G, Buffalo. N.Y.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS

Eggs and stock for sale in season

Mrs. W. J. LANDESS, R.5, Fayetteville, Tenn.



W. B. IRWIN

DAY OLD CHICKS FOR SALE

Dixon, Illinois and Clinton, Iowa, prize-winning White Plymouth Rocks. 25 chicks, \$5.00; 50 chicks, \$7.50. Not a bird ln any of my pens that scores less than 94. Eggs from Pen-No. 1, \$2.50; Pen No. 2, \$2.00. H. H. RUTH, Morrison, Ill.

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show

Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show

The fifth annual exhibition of the Tennessee State Fair Poultry Show takes place at Nashville, Tenn., September 19-24, 1910. This is one of the greatest State Fair Poultry shows in the United States, and this year the show promises to be bigger and better than ever. A splendid premium list has been offered which includes a big list of cash specials. As a market place for the sale of stock and eggs there is possibly no show in the country that can equal the Tennessee State Fair Show. The Poultry Show at this Fair is made one of the leading features of the big exposition and thousands of people attend the Fair each year for not other purpose than to attend the Poultry Show and purchase stock and eggs. The Tennessee State Fair Show is patronized by the leading breeders of the country. Coming this year just before the Tri-State Fair Show at Memphis, and Appalachian Exposition Show at Knoxville, it offers a splendid circuit to those who want to make the three shows. For premium lists and entry blanks address John A. Murkin, Nashville, Tenn.

American White Orpington Club

No other specialty poultry organization has made such a wonderful growth in so short space of time as the American White Orpington Club, Earnest Kellerstrass, President, Kansas City, Mo.; T. S. Bullington, Secretary, Box 328, Richmond, Va. When the club's book on White Orpingtons was issued last November the membership listed 74 persons. This book, however, was sent broadcast to breeders of this grand breed of fowls and the membership was rapidly increased. and the membership was rapidly increased. As many as 23 names was received in one day, and today this live organization has over

We PayYou 50 cts.

for the empty box that contained the remedy, if CONKEY'S

ROUP CURE

fails to cure Roup, Colds or Canker in Domestic Fowls or Pigeons, This wonderful powder is given in the drinking water. C. W. Fowler, breeder of Buff Plymouth Rocks, Smyrna, Georgia, writes: "I believe that every 50e package of vour Roup Cure saves me every 50e package of vour Roup Cure saves me \$50 in birds." It Kills the Germs! An absolute preventive! A splendid tonic. If your dealer cannot supply you we will! Prices, 50c and \$1.00, postpaid. We make one remedy for each disease. "The Conkey Hook" (Price 26c) sent FREE if you give name of your poultry supply dealer and enclose 4c postger. Address G. E. CONKEY CO., Dept. 17. Conkey Laboratories, CLEVELAND, O.

300 members located in practically every state in the Union as well as members in Mexico, Canada and England. Every breeder or fancier of White Orpingtons should become a member. It is for their interest. Special prizes are offered at all the shows over the country open to competition of members only, the winning of which stamps their stock as that of quality. The fee of initiation is \$1.00 which pays for a year's dues when you join, and annual dues are only \$1.00 thereafter. Life membership \$10.00. Full information and club book can be obtained by writing the secretary.





VERYTHING nowadays is constructed with the view to save time; to save labor; to save money.

These are the primal points which have made Amatite successful. That these things have been achieved such letters as the one below fully prove.

"Oakland, Me., Feb. 2, 1910.

Feb. 2, 1910.

Barrett Mfg. Co.

During the past twelve years we have used several different brands of Ready Roofing; some of these have cost much more than Amatite, but we are free to say that we prefer the latter. Not only does it give fully as good service, but it requires no painting or coating, as some of the others do. We consider this a most desirable feature.

Yours truly.

Yours truly DUNN EDGE TOOL CO., By R. W. DUNN, Treas."

These letters come to us constantly.

Amatite doesn't leak, and never needs to be painted. Its cost is low; its service long. time, labor and expense.

Its real mineral surface and coal tar pitch waterproofing are responsible for this. We know what Amatite will do. We want you to know. Therefore we offer you a sample free.

Just send your name on a postal to nearest office.

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO.

New York Chicago
Philadelphia Boston
Cincinnati Minneapolis
Cleveland Pittsburg
New Orleans
Kansas City St. Louis



Arkansas State Fair

Arkansas State Fair

Arrangements for holding the fifth annual Arkansas State Fair at Hot Springs, Oct. 10-15, inclusive, are already more nearly completed than they were on August 1 of last year. Almost the entire space in Exposition Hall, which contains 100,000 square feet of exposition space, has been reserved by prospective exhibitors, and sufficient applications have been received at headquarters to make it evident that the spacious Agricultural Palace will be inadequate to house all of the farm and mill exhibits, making it necessary to provide additional space.

The State Fair Association receives numerous inquiries from parties who desire to purchase fine poultry, thoroughbred livestock, etc. If you have anything of this kind for sale, send particulars to Geo. R. Belding, Secretary, Hot Springs, Ark.

\$2650 Poultry Premiums at Tri-State

\$2650 Poultry Premiums at Tri-State

The poultry department of the Tri-State
Fair, September 27 to Oct. 4, will be under
the management of a committee appointed
from the Tri-State Poultry Association, with
Mr. Ben Berry acting as superintendent. In
addition to the regular prize list, which covers all the principal varieties of poultry,
there will be many special prizes for both
amateurs and professionals.

The cash prizes will amount to \$2,650. In
addition, there will be offered ten handsome silver cups. Besides the classification of
prizes open to the world, there will be a
special classification for Southern breeders,
also special prizes for the ladies, amateurs,
and juveniles. The poultry premium list is
the most complete ever issued by a fair
association, and will be mailed free on application. plication.

We have just received the National White Wyandotte Club Book for 1910. It is a complete catalogue of the Club, and contains many articles of great interest to breeders of White Wyandottes. The catalogue will be sent to anyone for a two cent stamp. Address F. S. Hawn, Sccretary, Youngstown, Ohio.

Ohio Valley Exposition

Ohio Valley Exposition

The aristocracy of the barnyard will hold triumphant sway at the Ohio Valley, Exposition for one week during the progress of that auspicious industrial enterprise, which opens in Cincinnati, on August 29, and continues for four weeks. In order that the feathered pets, descendants of sires and dames that have made history in the poultry world, may be seen under conditions as befits their rank and station, the Exposition management will erect a building 34 by 350 feet in which the proud and haughty beauties of the barnyard may display their fine points. There will be cash prizes in all the classes, making it an object for breeders from distant points to enter the show, not only for the direct return to be received, but also for other commercial purposes, as there will be hundreds of thousands of visitors at the Exposition from all portions of the Ohio Valley and the South, many of whom no doubt will be interested directly in an exhibit of this kind. The members of the Cincinnati Pet Stock and Poultry Association are co-operating with the management of the Exposition in arranging the details of the show, which promises to be of greater benefit to breeders than any exhibition ever held in this section.



A Demonstration

A Demonstration

Salem, Va., June 8, 1910.

Hancock Inoculatum Co., Inc., Salem, Va.
Gentlemen:—We have been operating a large poultry farm for five 'years. The first four years' experience was disastrous. We hatched as high as 4,200 incubator chicks in one year and lost from eighty to ninety-five per cent of them from white diarrhoea. Last June our grown fowls were dying rapidly from cholera and our chicks (1200) nearly all dead, when you inoculated all the poultry on the farm with Oculum. In a short while the poultry were free from disease and we have hatched this year from these cholera infected hens and cocks, (Young's Strain) two thousand chicks, and have inoculated them all with Oculum. Our loss this year has been less than three per cent. We cannot praise Oculum too highly. By its use, poultry, turkeys and ducks can be made to pay handsomely, as from eighty to ninety per cent of all chicks hatched can be reared. Oculum means millions of dollars annually to the poultry world.

Speedwell Poultry Farm Oculum means in the poultry world.

Speedwell Poultry Farm.

Oculum cures and prevents cholera, roup and white diarrhoea and is sold in thirty-seven states and is giving universal satisfaction. Per bottle, \$1.00. Experimental size, 25c. Penny inoculates ten chicks.

HANDCOCK INOCULATUM CO., Box A, Salem, Va. *

Lawson's old reliable "Blue Ribbon" strain of Single Comb White Leghorns are still in the lead. Parties wanting information about S. C. White Leghorns should address A. J. Lawson, R. 4, Cleveland, Tenn. He is a true fancier and practices the "square deal" method of doing business.

Geo. R. Robinson, of the Ralston-Purina Company, St. Louis, is planning to establish one of the largest poultry farms in the world, near Pacific, Mo. The work is already well under way, Mr. Robinson having spent a large sum of money in promoting the enterprise. The farm will breed White Leghorns exclusively, and it is said to be the intention to keep one hundred thousand laying hens. If the much talked of 200-egg strain should materialize on this farm, the production of eggs would reach the enormous total of 1,666,666 dozen yearly, which at twenty cents per dozen would bring more than three hundred thousand dollars. Verily, the poultry business is great.

Homes and rents are much too high * * I saw it coming long ago and hence went into making cement, the cheapest and most durable building material man has ever had. * * * I just mold a house instead of a brick. * * I believe that the houses can be erected complete with plumbing and heating apparatus for \$1,200 each when erected on land underlaid with sand and gravel. * * In cut stone such a house would cost \$50,000.—Thos. A. Illison, in Popular Electricity.

24 LEGBANDS FREE MAKE YOUR HENS PAY

We send free 24 of the best Leg Bands made to every new and renew-

PAT. APPLIED FOR

ing subscriber to THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN at 50c. 86 Bands will be sent with a three years subscription for \$1.00. If you are already a subscriber you may renew; or if you will get your neighbor to send 50c for his subscription, we will send a dozen Leg Bands to each. Enclose money order or stamps. Mention "Leg Bands" when subscribing under this offer.

THE INDUSTRIOUS HEN CO. KNOXVILLE, TENN.

HenandChicks

Is the Title of a New Book to be Issued From the Press of The Industrious Hen

A 200-page Book full of Chicken Sense for only 50c

"So many good things concerning the raising and care of poultry have been published in the pages of The Industrious
Hen, that it has been our purpose to gather some of the best
of these and present them in book form to our readers.

Unfortunately poultry magazines are kept only a short
time, and the many good articles containing valuable advice
for the care of poultry are lost sight of. In the publication of

for the care of poultry are lost sight of. In the publication of this book we have only endeavored to do for our readers what they could not do for themselves; namely: preserve in a suitable and convenient form, properly indexed, for ready reference, the best of our contributions, illustrations and writings."

The above paragraph is the introduction to this new volume, and tells the whole story in an egg-shell. The book will ontain over 200 pages, printed on an extra quality of heavy book paper, and will be compact and convenient in size, 5x8 inches. It will be bound in paper; the cover printed in two colors and the whole profusely illustrated with numerous half-tone cuts of birds taken from life, so as to show as nearly as possible on paper, true type and the actual, every-day appearance of practically all breeds of poultry shown in the American Standard of Perfection. All illustrations are of birds bred by some prominent poultryman, noted for the of birds bred by some prominent poultryman, noted for the excellent character of his fowls, with name and address of breeder stated.

We selected the illustrations solely because of their trueto-life appearance, so that the inexperienced might see for himself a type of what his actual product will be when produced in his yards. Therefore, their artistic value and beauty was a secondary consideration, and not one cent has been or will be received from a single breeder for showing cuts of

his birds in our book.

We have seen fit to accept the advertisements of a few whom we felt we could unhesitatingly endorse as honorable and conscientious business men and women, and only such will appear in the pages of "HEN AND CHICKS."

There are many things in this new book of great practical value to everyone interested in poultry. Good,

sound, practical and sensible advice and instruction will be found on almost every phase of the business that will interest the beginner as well as the experienced breeder. A single article will frequently be found to be worth more than the small price of the book.

Orders are being received now for the first copies off the press at fifty cents. While it will be several weeks before we can begin to deliver, you had better order now and be among the first to receive a copy.
Address all orders to

The Industrious Hen Co. Knoxville, Tenn.

BARRED PLYMOUTH

In their purity. Bred for utility as well as beauty. Young stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per setting of 1% 38th and Market St. LOUISVILLE, KY. A. G. CALLAWAY

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM FOGG'S S. C. W. LEGHORNS

Are the kind that will hatch you WINNERS and HEAVY LAYERS. My matings this season contain N. V. FOCC, Box A, MT. STERLING, KY. to send for mating list.



Every one interested in the subject of concrete fence posts should write the office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, and ask for farmers' bulletin No. 403.

The first directory of the Mississippi Poultry Association, Jackson, Miss., has been received. It contains the constitution and bylaws and shows a large membership list. The officers of the association are: James P. Kerr, Agricultural College, Miss., President; N. L. Hutchison, Crystal Springs, Miss., Vice-President; Dr. T. P. Flowers, Vaiden, Miss., 2nd Vice-President; W. C. Taylor, Jackson, Miss., Secretary-Treasurer. The date and place of holding their first annual show have not yet been announced.

The Buffalo Incubator

Chas. A. Cyphers

Has Made Good

THE Crystal Springs Poultry Co., Oil City, Pa., markets 75,000 ducks and chickens per annum. The following letter from them speaks volumes:

"Have just completed a hatch with the Buffalo Incubator, and beg to advise you that it is the largest per cent of fertile eggs taken off thisseason-ninety-three per cent.

"We have ninety-seven machines of different makes, but the Buffalo is far superior to any of them. It takes less to heatit, is more easily regulated, is scientifically simplified in every respect, and certainly far ahead of any incubator upon the market to-day. After my thirty years practical experience in the poultry business, I say to you, do not change it. In the Buffalo you have a world beater."—Patrick McEvoy, Manager.

Send your order to-day. Prompt shipment

Send your order to-day. Prompt shipment guaranteed. State size wanted and enclose price with order. I guarantee the Buffalo in every way to be the best incubator ever offered at any price.

50-Egg, \$8.00 100-Egg, 11.00 Indoor Brooder, \$7.00 200-Egg, \$15.00 300-Egg, 20.00 Colony Brooder, \$10.00 Send for Descriptive Circular.

CHAS. A. CYPHERS President Buffalo Incubator Co. 4714 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Tishomingo County Poultry Association is a recent organization at Iuka, Miss. They have arranged to hold a show some time in November (exact date to be announced later) and have selected C. I. Fishel to judge. W. A. Hodges is president: C. F. Waymer, vicepresident; C. D. Adams, secretary. Here's hoping that they will have a successful show, and we believe they will. show; write him.



THE OLD RELIABLE FOR BIG POULTRY PROFITS.

Keep the chicks growing and hens laying by ridding them of lice $a_{\mathbf{k}}c$ mites. Lousy fowls never pay.

ousy fowls never pay.

LAMBERT'S "DEATH TO LICE" has been the standby for 25 years. Sure, quick, safe, easy to use. Sample, 10 cents If not at your dealer's, we'll send direct. Send 2-cent stamp for booklet. Practical Poultry Fooding."

O. K. STOCK FOOD COMPANY.

333Tradors Bullding, Chicago, Ill.

EGGS Exclusively pure strain S. C. EGGS White Leghorns. Prize winners. World renowned egg

EGGS producers.

EGGS O. H. TINDELL, FOUNTAIN CITY, TENN.

Southern Fairs and Exposition Dates

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 12 to 17. Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 19 to 24. Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27 to Oct. 4.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 27 to Oct. 4.
Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 6 to 15.
Appalachian Exposition, Knoxville,
Tenn., Sept. 12 to Oct. 12.
Appalachian Live Stock Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 12 to 17.
Appalachian Bench Show, Knoxville,
Tenn., Sept. 20 to 24.
Appalachian Pigeon and Pet Stock Show,
Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 27 to Oct. 1.

Appalachian Pigeon and Pet Stock Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Sept 27 to Oct. 1. Appalachian Poultry Show, Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 5 to 12. Hot Springs, Ark., Oct. 10-15. Carlisle, Ark., Oct. 17-21. Jackson, Miss., Oct. 25-Nov 3.

Shreveport, La., Nov. 2-11.

It has been suggested that a Tri-State show for Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, be held at Cleveland some time in December. No definite arrangements have as yet been made but we hope the plan will go through.

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The Meridian Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold their annual show at Meridian, Miss., December 12-17. N. L. Hutchison, of Crystal Springs, Miss., has been engaged to judge. F. R. Ziller is Secretary.

In a recent communication from Marion Oliphant, Kentwood, La., he says: "I am satisfied The Hen is the paper to tie to, and I sure like the way she cackles. I have 300 Red youngsters that are as fine as you generally see. I am going to make a special price on cockerels this season, and the person who orders the tenth bird will get two nice pullets free, mated for best results." Mr. Oliphant breeds Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, and interested parties will do well to correspond with him.

AIREDALE PUPPIES FOR SALE

The greatest all-purpose dog alive. He is not pretty but he's great. He has as much sense as any other four-footed animal and can be taught to do anything any other dog can. He makes a fine watch dog; is noiseless and fearless, and can be depended upon to take care of himself under all circumstances. His nose is as keen as any hunting dog's and he makes the best coon, possum, squirrel and rabbit dog in existence. He is a lover of water and takes to it like a duck—hence makes a fine retriever. Bird hunters lose half the birds they kill because they can't find them. The Airedale can easily be taught to get them. In the West he is used for hunting large game, like lion and bear. He will go in a hole after a badger, pull him out and whip him. He is not "scrappy", looking for a fight, but you may depend on him to take care of himself. In short, he is the gamest dog alive and is the best all-purpose dog living. We have four puppies for sale; two females and two males—at \$15 and \$20. They are out of thoroughbred, registered stock, and can be registered with the American Kennel Association. A pedigree with every pup. Send your orders to the The greatest all-purpose dog alive. He is of pretty but he's great. He has as much

KNOX COLLIE KENNELS
Tennessee. Knoxville,

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS "ROYAL WHITE STRAIN"

The kind with the long backs. All breeders guaranteed to score 91 to 94. Best egg-producing strain in South. Stock for sale. Eggs \$1.50 per 15, or \$6.00 per hundred balance of season, and satisfaction guaranteed.

J. B. VINSON, Pine Bluff, Ark.

ORPINGTONS

Buff or Black carrying the blood of CHAMPIONS

must please you, or may at once be returned at my expense. State your exact wants.

S. LUTTRELL, Waverly, III., U.S.A.



Mrs. Warren on the Lonely Isles

Mrs. Warren on the Lonely Isles

Maude Radford Warren, author of "The
Land of the Living" and "Peter Peter,"
has an article in the May Harper's Magazine
on the Aran Islands, which serves to recall
this writer's strong Celtic sympathies. It
will be remembered that when "The Land of
the Living" came out a couple of years
ago, Mrs. Warren was straightway hailed
as an Irishwoman.

"As a matter of fact," confesses Mrs.
Warren, "I have not a drop of Celtic blood
in my veins." The Celtic affinity, however, is again manifest in this description of
the three rock-ribbed islands which comprise
the Arans, "guant, gray bones of the world,
crouching a scant thirty niles from the
west coast of Galway—Inishmore, Inishmaan,
and Inisheere."

SPECIAL TO BREEDERS!

Under this department, name and address, in one line, will be inserted under choice of breeds at 25c for each insertion; \$1.25 for six months, or \$2 for twelve months. Cash to accompanyorder.

Barred Plymouth Rocks Mrs. Ora M. Huie, R. 5, Newbern, Tenn.

Scotch Collie Dogs Knox Collie Kennels, Knoxville, Tenn. R. I. Reds

Indian Poultry Yards, W. Nashville Tenn

White Wyandottes

R. L. Cole, Newbern, Tenn,

EVERY CHICK CURED!

Flomaton, Ala., 8-17-'09

MESSAS. SMITH BROS.

Hakey, Tenn.

Genilemen.—The Chicken Pox and Sore Head
Remedy you sent me is all right and will
cure sore head. Cured every bird I used
it on.

The above is a part of a lengthy letter written us by Mr. D. C. O'Gwynn, and is a sample of many more we have on file. If you have any disease among your flock, Smith's Remedies will cure them, so tell us your troubles. We use Smith's Remedies every day and guarantee them.

Fancy Poland China pigs \$18.00 per pair. Fox Hound and Fox Terrier pups, none better, \$10.00 per pair.

ADDRESS

SMITH BROS.

McLean Sta., R. 7, Nashville, Tenn.

Virginia Beauty Orpingtons, S.C. White

Kellerstrass strain. Large, strong and vig-orous. Native bluegrass yards and range. Two pens only. Eggs, \$2.00 and \$4.00 per 15. Cockerels for sale.

V. L. SEXTON, Graham, Virginia

Member Virginia Poultry Association. Member American White Orpington Club.

HOW MAE EDNA WILDER GOT RID OF A DOUBLE CHIN

Without Dieting, Internal Remedies, Face Straps or Physical Culture-An Interesting Story for Fleshy People.

"I removed my double chin and reduced thirty



Fort Smith Important Poultry Center

Fort Smith Important Poultry Center
Fort Smith is now attracting general attention from poultrymen as one of the most important points in the Southwest. E. N. Hopkins, who has accomplished a great deal in this city in arousing interest in chicken raising, yesterday received a letter from A. E. Bakey, of Parsons, Kan., an extensive raiser of fine poultry, stating that he would be in Fort Smith in a few days with a view to establishing a large poultry farm in this section. The Fort Smith Poultry Association is perfecting plans to hold a show this fall at which more than 1,000 fine birds will be exhibited.

Headquarters for Poultrymen

Headquarters for Poultrymen

Visitors to the Appalachian Exposition, September 12 to October 12, will make no mistake by patronizing Knoxville's most modern, upto-date hotel. The Imperial has an enviable reputation established by years of continuous, satisfactory service. It is run on the American plan, and the rates are \$2.50 up. There are long distance telephones in every room, and at the Imperial nothing is overlooked or omitted that will add to the comfort or convenience of the guests. During the big Exposition the Imperial will be headquarters for poultrymen, and we will wager anything that not one guest will go away disappointed.



THE CURE THAT CURES GAPE. No matter how bad the case. Kills both germ and worm. Prevents little chicks and young turkeys getting Gape. 25c, 50c and \$1 postpaid. PEERLESS CHOLERA 50c postpaid. Booklet and testimonials FREE. CURE never fails: PRERLESS GAPE-NIT CO., 833 GOPDOF ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

BARRED MINORCAS WHITE MINORCAS BUTTERCUPS S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

This is a great quartet. I have sold out all other breeds, to devote time and space to above kinds. I am getting more eggs than I can use, therefore have decided to offer eggs for balance of this season as follows:

Barred Minorca Eggs, from 6 pens, assorted White Minorca Eggs, from 1 pen, first prize Crystal Palace winners 3.00 for 15. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, 5 pens assorted

The Barred Minorca is a great fowl and sure to win favor. The Buttercups are little wonders. My Reds are as good as the best.

C. S. TAIT, Brunswick, Georgia

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

(EXCLUSIVELY)

If it is Goldens you are interested in, be sure and write for my circular; it tells about my birds—the prizes they have won and my prices for stock and eggs.

If you want something good, be sure and write to

C. A. HARRISON, Sta. B, Nashville, Tenn. Vice-Pres. National Golden Wyandotte Club and Proprietor Mapleton Poultry Yards

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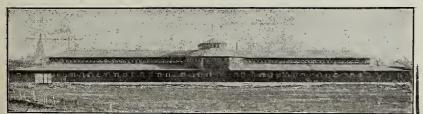
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